Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 75 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.	
1919			
29th March	Ruahine	10058	
5th April	Malta	9064	
6th ,,	Somali	6712	Extra
8th ,,	Ormonde	14853	Extra
9th ,,	Teesta	6295	Extra
			B. I. Co's. sailing
12th ,,	Nagoya	6854	
16th ,,	Karmala	8933	
26th ,,	Delta	8089	
29th ,,	Takada	6949	Extra
3rd May	Nankin	6853	

Passages have already been allotted by the "Ruahine," "Malta," "Somali," "Ormonde," "Teesta," "Nagoya" and "Karmala." All applications for passage should be accompanied by priority certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
16th April	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
27th March	Palitana	Karachi & Persian Gulf
27th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct sails at 6-30 p.m.
31st ,,	Taroba	East-South Africa
31st ,,	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Hebble Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	24th Mar.	3rd April
Shinzui Maru	...	2983	29th Mar.	5th April
Kosaku Maru	H. Sagabiro	3187	30th Mar.	7th April
Yobei Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Ichinose Maru No. 2		3204	3rd April	10th April
Kagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	8th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Busen Maru	S. Uchigoye	18th Mar.	2nd April	Italy
Kerme Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar.	5th April	,,
Kofuku Maru	T. Wakutake	2nd April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	14th April	28th April	,,

For freight apply to:—

M. OHIYAMA,
Manager.

Alice Buildings, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed to Savings Banks Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sourabaya
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Peking	Vladivostock
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. Rate increased provided the sum does not exceed Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for various periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

A. G. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	23,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

FOR HOUSE BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

The Granite and yellow stones of different shades popularly known as Malad Stone in all sizes, delivered at our quarries on our Estate or in Bombay.

For particulars apply to,
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Secretary, The Powai Estate, Syndicate,
40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
or
The Laxmi-nivas,
POWAI, Dist. Thana.

1736

COAL! COAL!!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class Coal, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 123, CALCUTTA

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Malad near Sanatorium, out of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1249 of 1914.

Bai Gangabai, widow of Goculdas Kanjee ..... Plaintiff
vs
Ludha Dossa and Others ..... Defendants

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Goculdas Kanjee appointed in Suit No. 24 of 1911 and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above Suit No. 1249 of 1914 on the 9th day of November, 1917, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land consisting of 3 plots of land next hereinafter 1st, 2nd and 3rd described with the messuage, tenements and building standing thereon. The said 3 plots are:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Malad, Taluka Salsette, Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, Thana District, forming portion of Shet Chowk Survey No. 40 containing by admeasurement 636 1/3 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the public road called the Bombay Gore Bunder Road, on the West formerly by the property of Moreshwar Vinayak and now of Goculdas Kanjee, on the South by the property of Bhagwandas Vandrawan and on the North by the property formerly belonging to the said Bhagwandas Vandrawan and now of Narandas Tulsidas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Malad, Taluka Salsette, in the District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, being portion of Shet Chowk bearing Survey No. 40 containing by admeasurement 1,345¼ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the public road called the Bombay Gore Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Moreshwar Vinayek, on or towards the North by the property of Vandrawan Bhagwandas and on or towards the South by the property of Haridas Ranchordas.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti land situate at Malad, in the Salsette Taluka, Zilla Thana and Registration Sub-District of Bandora, being portion of Chowk No. 40. Dhep faras 2, paieli 3¾. Bhat fara 1¾ and paieli 2¼, the assessment whereof payable to the Khote is Rupee one, annas four and pie six, admeasuring about 855 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land belonging to the said Gokuldas Kanjee, partly by land belonging to Bhimjee Bhagwandas and on or towards the West and South by the property of Bhimjee Bhagwandas and on or towards the North by the property of Hari Gangajee.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Madhavjee Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office, Eldon Road, Fort, or to the office of the undersigned Auctioneers.

With reference to the above advertisement certain offers have been received by the Receiver for the purchase of the property which he possesses to consider at his Office on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Intending purchasers are requested to attend the said office on the said day at 3-30 p.m. if they like; their offers if any also will be considered at the same time. If the highest offer made on that day is not accepted, the sale will proceed positively on the 30th March as advertised above. Further intimation on the subject will appear in the "Praja Mitra", "The Gujrati" and "The Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday issue).

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 30TH MARCH AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of March 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "Datoobhai Mansions" Mayo Road, opposite the Band Stand, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture comprising large sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, refrigerator in box, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, Chesterfield sofas, Chesterfield easy chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinet, silver show cases, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, brass flower vases, flower pots, rich pictures, carpets, sweet toned cottage piano, single and double iron bedsteads, handsome mirror and hand door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, book cases, bath room furniture, bead door chicks, electric table and hall lamps, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the Honourable Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., C.S.I., Chairman, the Bombay Improvement Trust and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF EMPTY BOTTLES, HAY, COTTON SEEDS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 3rd day of April 1919, at 9.30 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning at Grain Depot, Mazagon:—

A big lot comprising a large number of empty bottles about 200 tons of hay, cotton seed hull and cotton seed, and other unserviceable stores.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within 7 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th and SATURDAY, the 29th March, and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of, bicycles, rubber tyres, motor tyres, wire belting, one case brushes, beeswax, bales of satrangees (carpets), piece-goods, Aligarh locks, bales of twine, abrak, indigo, nimar, camp cots, trousers press, Myer's pumping machine, ghee, one big iron wheel, old umbrellas, hats and sticks, boots and shoes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelled ware, alum, empty casks, cinema lenses, deck chairs, trunks and boxes, old clothing, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 6 packages and 187 pieces English-made Flannels, 20 pieces Khaki Gins, and 153 White Bed-covers.

Under instructions received in the matter of Messrs. Harkishandas Jekishandas, a firm, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m., at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort. —

6 packages English-made Flannels
122 pieces English-made Flannels.
85 pieces English-made Flannels, (slightly damaged).
20 pieces, Khaki Gins.
153 White Bed-covers.

AUCTION SALE of 25 Bales Japanese Sheetings.

THIS, DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Ramji.—

5 bales Shirtings of the Century Mills, No. 3125.
2 bales Shirtings of the Century Mills, No. 4025.

AUCTION SALE of 2 packages Black Alpacca of Bim.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Chaganlal Dalichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sha. Nemichand Malukchand.—

2 packages Black Alpacca of Bim.

AUCTION SALE of 10 bales Japanese Shirtings.

THIS, DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Harilal Keshavlal.—

10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7200.

AUCTION SALE of 5 bales Japanese Grey Shirtings.

THIS, DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thacker Morarji Govindji and on account of Thacker Mathuradas Morarji of Ganeshshaw's.

5 bales Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 7400, 44 inches.

AUCTION SALE of 10 packages White Dhoties.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal.—

10 packages White Dhoties, quality of No. 5000/7000, 8 to 10 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THE 28TH MARCH, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction sale of valuable teak and blackwood artistic design made-to-order drawing room, dining room, and bed room furniture, cottage pianos by "Rose and Co.," Mill-ry iron safe, cash register machine, scales, telescope, Singer sewing machine, cabinets, almirahs, glassware, crockery, etc.

Messrs. MODY & Co., will on THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1919, sell by Public Auction in their Auction Room in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazaar (where all the furniture has been removed for sale) very rich made to order teak and blackwood artistic drawing room, dining room, and bed room furniture, such as dining table, dining chairs, mirror back sideboards, fancy drawing room mirror back Wimbridge pattern cabinets, drawing room silk tapestry lined spring cushion suite of sofas and chairs, easychairs, rocking chairs, marble centre tables, sofas, blackwood sideboards, revolving bookstands, writing tables, cash register machine, telescope, cameras, teak wood fancy teapoys, glass painting almirahs, show cases, dinner waggon, teapots, Singer foot and hand sewing machine, cottage piano by Messrs. "S. Rose and Co.," folding screen, fancy Wimbridge pattern mirror back corner cabinets, mirror back hatstands, marble top washhand tables with sets, towel horses, hatrack, bath tub, mahogonied dressing chest of drawers, cash and despatch boxes, "Milner's" fire resisting iron safe original cost Rs. 1,500, Chubb's safe box, dressing tables, teak wood single and double bedsteads with mattresses, baba gharry, baba cots, cane furniture, hanging gown presses, copying press on stand, crockery, glassware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of W. G. Mason, Esq., Military Works Services, and A. Velloe Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Contai, near Tramway Co.'s Stable, on account of the concerned, the following slightly damaged cotton:—

26 bales Ellichpur Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF CAULKING COTTON AND MATTING.

Under instructions from the Deputy Controller (Transit) Indian Munition Board, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, on the East side of the Grain Depot Sheds, "N" of the Bombay Port Trust Railway the following goods:—

A large quantity of Sarclai Matting Palmyra Date.

At "N" Shed, Grain Depot of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, Mazagon.

About 379 bundles, Caulking Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES SUPERFINE M. G. NAGPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by fire:—

150 bales superfine M. G. Nagpur Cotton (belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., their own selection).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1919.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

(Govt. Auctioneers.)

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Officer-in-Charge, Divisional Clothing Depot, Poona, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a Public Auction at No. 2 Depot, S. and T. Corps, near Government Bakery, on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919, at 2 p.m., the following stores:—

A large quantity of old Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Great Coats, Boots, Shirts, Pants, Coats, Ladies' Half Coats, Aprons, Towels, Trousers and Drylaines, etc.

The condition of sale will be read over at the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

1756

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS.—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrollment for vacation classes pro[ceed]ing. Prof. Davar can be seen between [10] a.m. and 7 p.m. Prospectus on application. 1754

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An EUROPEAN LADY to teach English and French to a Parsi young lady, residing in a locality easily accessible. Apply to Box No. 451, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1695

WANTED—A full-timed PLUMBER, thoroughly competent and of practical experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1725

WANTED—GRADUATES with Mathematics and Science as whole day or half day teachers, also matriculates for a local High School. Apply Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1770

WANTED—A competent SAW MILL MECHANIC SUPERVISOR with thorough experience of all machines relating to furniture manufacture. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1777

WANTED—PROFESSOR OF SCIENCE (Double graduate preferred), pay Rs. 125—5—150. For further particulars apply stating qualifications, etc., to the HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 1749

WANTED.—In Bombay, Madras, Calicut and Calcutta, men, experienced in English Correspondence and also well versed in keeping Gujarati books of accounts. Pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Also reliable and experienced men for buying mowa flowers. Apply KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI MANEKJI BHIWANDIWALA, Chira Bazaar, Bombay. 1703

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for prospecting licenses of mines, such as coal, manganese, mica and other minerals in Udaipur State, Central Provinces. Apply sharp to FEUDATORY CHIEF, Udaipur State, C. P. Post office, Dharamgaigarh, via Kharsia, B. N. Railway. 1762

[illegible] VACANCIES for Typists and Shorthand Writers to be employed [in] Mercantile and Government Offices as [soon] as they are able to type by Touch [system], 50 words per minute and take down [dic]tation notes from 100 words and upwards [per] minute. Apply for full particulars to the [PRO]PRIETORS, WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 251, Hornby [Road], Fort, Bombay. 1641

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Indian ACCOUNTANT to a large European Mercantile House in Busra. Applicants must have a comprehensive knowledge of Importers' and Exporters' Book-keeping, including the adjustment of Accounts and preparation of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet. Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 450 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1780

WANTED—A duly qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 50—2—100 for the Nagpur Municipality. Appointment is pensionable. Applicants should send in their applications stating their age, caste, qualifications, the year in which they passed, previous experience, if any, to the undersigned with testimonials before 7th April, 1919. Dr. J. F. LOBO, D.P.H., etc., Health Officer, Municipal Committee, Nagpur. 1737

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—A CANVASSER for sundries and other Japanese articles. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1698

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, thoroughly experienced in the line. Give tenders for general cargo to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1718

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, must be license-holder. Apply with particulars giving tenders for general cargo to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1717

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN LL.B., Gujarati Hindu, seeks EMPLOYMENT in a commercial firm or as Private Secretary. Please write to Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1745

ENGINEER, holding First-class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate, with mill experience, desires SITUATION. No objection to going up-country. Apply Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1719

WANTED.

WANTED.—One electric passenger LIFT, small, new or second-hand in good condition. S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street. 1767

WANTED—In a good condition BOLTON of the complete full Press or (finisher). maker D. Stuard & Co. Apply Messrs. RATANLAL & Co., 43, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 1694

WANTED on a lease of 10 years, a plot of about 3,500 square yards between Dhobi Talao and Byculla Bridge. For further information and terms communicate with Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1774

WANTED—An ICE MACHINE complete with boiler and engine, one of Carbonic acid gas will be preferred to that of Ammonia, capacity 4 tons or over in 24 hours. Apply with full specifications of machinery to Messrs. AMIRCHAND JAWALA DAS, contractors, Pirewala Railway Station, Multan District, Punjab. 1667

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAM DYEING and CHEESE DYEING MACHINES, complete in working order, open for inspection on application. Offer to Box No. 474, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1778

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Furniture, Piano, Iron safe, etc., property of Messrs. W. G. Masin, and A Velice. MODY & CO., Medows Street, opp. New Share Bazaar. 1779

FOR SALE.—4 Cylinder CHARRON CAR, in excellent running order, Landaulette Body and extra exchangeable open body with Shock Absorber, etc. Price Rs. 5,000. Apply FYZEE, 11, Parbati Villa, Poona. 1772

AUCTION SALE of rich furniture, property of J. P. Orr, Esq., Datoobhai Mansions, Mayo Road, by J. S. MODY and Co., on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, 2-30 p.m. sharp. 1771

FOR SALE—A. G. W. K. Car with Coventry SIMPLEX ENGINE, two seater two cylinder, in perfect order and entire'y owner driven. Rs. 3,500. Apply T. R. PRATT, Kashmeri Gate, Delhi. 1658

INSURANCE OFFICES, AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, etc. using the Rotary Cyclostyle should get their supplies of Stencil papers from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL. C. B —B4.

FOR SALE—D. GESTETNER'S ROTARY CYCLOSTYLE—The acme of perfection in duplicating machines. Papers automatically fed in, printed and counted and delivered. Simpler and faster than any other make. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Victoria Buildings, Fort Bombay. C. B.—A4

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GARAGE for two motors in Bhai Jivanji's lane on Thakurdwar Road. Apply PURSHOTAMDAS J. JAI, New Share Bazaar. 1775

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

(1) COAL SHARES of Rs. 10 each paying steady dividend of 25 per cent. at Rs. 17 8 per share. Excellent investment.
(2) SHARES of SYLHET LIME AND TRADING CO., LD. Dividend Prospect very good. Shares of Rs. 10 payable by small instalments.
THE INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE,
2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street.
Calcutta.
1507

NOTICE.

THE ASSTT. DIRECTOR OF S. & T. (Embn.) has a certain quantity of Atta in Bombay to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to call at this office where they can see samples and obtain further particulars.
(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS,
Captain,
for Asstt. Director of S. & T. (Embn.)
Bombay.
Room No. 12, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks,
Dated 26th March, 1919. 1752

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR OFFICE at Lamington Road will be entirely CLOSED to the public on the 29th, 30th and 31st of this month, on account of stock taking, excepting the Dispensing Department which will be open as usual.
N. POWELL & CO.,
1766

WANTED CLERKS.

Starting pay Rs. 30 plus Rs. 7 War Allowance, on permanent appointment, or more according to qualifications. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or School Final or B.A. Examinations, should apply in their own handwriting, stating qualifications, to
N. W. VAUGHAN,
Presidency Postmaster.
1746

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LTD.
vs.
THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.
Suit No. 153 of 1918.

THE above suit was filed in the High Court of Bombay against the said Bhiwani Mills in consequence of their having stamped on their Dhoties
No 3401 and
No. 3402
which are *the distinctive Trade Marks of The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.*, and thus having committed an infringement of the Svadeshi Mills Company's Trade Mark.
The Defendant Company having submitted to a decree and to payment of certain damages, the High Court, on the 24th January, 1919, passed a decree restraining the Defendants, their agents and salesmen from selling Dhoties with the said numbers 3401 and 3402 thereon, and awarding the plaintiffs damages as therein stated. The Court also awarded the plaintiff Company their costs of the suit.
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
1736 The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENT FOR COTTON MILL.

WANTED.—A whole-time MANAGING AGENT for a Cotton Mill, near Calcutta (head office in Calcutta), on a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per mensem according to qualification, from 1st May, 1919.
Practical experience in Indian Cotton, in purchase of Mill Stores, sale of manufactured goods and practical knowledge of Cotton Mill Management and office control essential.
Candidates are requested to state their age, qualifications, history of service in different Mills, mentioning amount of salary last received and period of service in each case, as also to enclose copies of all testimonials.
Applications in sealed covers with superscription, "Application for Managing Agency" should be sent on or before the 15th April, 1919, to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1773

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., of Karachi shift their Head Office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Cash Chemists, from 1st April, 1919.
Enquiry Solicited. 1532

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY,,

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for the Municipality under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.
2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Health Officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, but that he may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, which has for its object the promotion of public health whether by means of education or otherwise, and which in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer.
3. The appointment which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent in liable to removal during the term of office for misconduct or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Corporation.
4. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine, Surgery and Public Health. Preference will be given to those who have had control of the sanitary administration of a large City, County or combined district, and who possess a knowledge of Bacteriology.
5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,500 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. It has, however, been provided in the Municipal Act that with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Corporation may grant to the Executive Health Officer a personal allowance not exceeding rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem in addition to the maximum monthly salary. The Health Officer is provided with a motor car at Municipal expense. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality. Information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India London.
6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.
7. Applications which should be accompanied by *copies only* of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the undersigned and forwarded as follows:—
(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April, 1919.
(b) By other applicants to the Municipal Office in Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April, 1919.
A. A. MOULVI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 6th March, 1919. 1391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RE. MESSRS. GADGIL SAWANT AND COY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN SAWANT has no authority to do any act, transaction, re. on behalf of the abovenamed firm. Any one acting contrary to this notice will do so at his own risk, and cannot in any way hold the firm responsible.
(Sd.) WASUDEO KRISHNA GODBOLE,
for Gadgil Sawant and Co.
Bombay, Dana Bandar,
Broach Street, March, 27th, 1919.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works for effecting additions and alterations in the Beef Section of the Arthur Crawford Markets will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th day of April, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued free of charge to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 27th March, 1919. 1786

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for (1) the Annual Repairs and Petty Works for the General, etc., Branches; (2) Annual Repairs and Petty Works for the Drainage Branch; (3) Colour and white-washing; and (4) Supply of materials for the year 1919-20, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contracts will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 26th March, 1919. 1697

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PIROJBAI NASSERWANJI DARUWALLA has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to the undersigned. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his place of residence at 351, Lohar Street, Dhobitalao, without the Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and treated as null and void.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Chamney Oart, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Merwanji Hormasjee, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Rustomjee Dadabhoy, on or towards the East by a private road called Merwanpur and on or towards the West by the property of Nacoda Amin Rogay or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 45 of Pension and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Karelwadi Street No. 2, Ward No. 4080.
Dated this 25th day of March, 1919.
RATTANSHAW JAMSETJEE,
Purchaser.
1790

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet Toned Cottage Piano by Gebrander Knake, Novels, Nelson's War Library, English large Bath Tubs, Rich Glassware, Platedware, etc., of Captain Charles S. Penny of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., and of F. Noyce, Esq., I.C.S.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th March 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd Floor of "Taher" Mansions, at Walkeshwar Road, Chawpatty, valuable handsome household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggons, mirrored sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top table, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, dressing writing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, artistic cabinets, fancy teapoys, iron and brass beds, sweet toned cottage piano, by Gebrander Knake, imported by Rose and Co., solid brass piano seat, cane furniture, revolving book case novels, books, porcelain, and enamelled bath tubs, rich ornaments, pictures, mother of pearl inlaid teaoys, "Booth" dinner set, ice-box with refrigerator, glassware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.
The property of Captain Charles S. Penny of H. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., and of F. Noyce, Esq., I.C.S.
The property of another Gentleman:—
1 handsome victoria and Arab horse.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Handsome Teakwood and Cane Furniture, etc., of V. Troda, Esq., the Musician of the Royal Opera Co., and others.
On SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sharp Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Gilbert Funding, opposite Babulnath Temple, Chowpatty, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafes, dinner wagnor, Chesterfield easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sideboard, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, writing and washhand table, clothes and gown presses, artistic cabinets, chairs, plain teapoys, revolving book case, cane furniture, bentwood rocking chairs and sofas,

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.—(*Continued.*)

iron and brass beds, baba gharry, tri-cycles, baby's cot, clothes basket, bath tub, towel horses, camp cot, English and Brussels carpets, American rolled top office table, English palm stands, crockeryware, coopper pots, etc.
The property of V. Troda, esq., the Musician of the Royal Opera Co. and others.
Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Love Lane, Mazagon.
Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor. Aga Gulam Husein Lari and all person interested in the Equity of Redemption of the undermentioned property and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgagee dated the 20th day of January, 1916 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 10th day of April, 1919, at 4-30 (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.
Particulars of Property:—All that piece of Government leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 9 3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1,036 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property baring New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another on the north by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/3686 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. B. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Nor Mahomed on the West by the propert in the occupation of Nuserwanji Merwanji Panday and others and on the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 12/3686 the occupation of Bai Mithabai M. Jeejeebhoy and upon which said piece of Government leasehold land are erected certain buildings which are assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 6186 and Street No. 7.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY CALLED "WADIA HOUSE" NEAR THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT BHADRA IN AHMEDABAD TOGETHER WITH AN ENGLISH GUN, LAW BOOKS ETC.
Under instructions from Mr. J. D. Wadia, the Administrator to the estate of the late Mr. K. N. Wadia, Public Prosecutor at Ahmedabad, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction on Friday the 18th day of April 1919 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the valuable landed property called "Wadia House" situate near the Telegraph office at Bhadra in Ahmedabad, bearing census No. 339.
Also one double barrelled breech leading gun with loading implements Lawbooks, watch and masonic apron.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
N.B.:—The House and other property can be seen by applying to Mr. J. D. Mehta, Vakil, at Lal Derwaja near Parsi Dharamsala Ahmedabad.
The firm is at the Police office.

AUCTION SALE OF 92 BALES SHIRTING CALENDERED AN STANDARD SHIRTING CALENDERED.
Under instructions from Messrs. O. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Sporting and Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Gigraj Jaganath, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 2nd day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Century Mill Shop premises in Champagulj, Mulji Jetha Market, the following bales of cotton piece goods.
9 bales of 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered 33 by 38 ins. yards by 8½ lbs.
20 bales of 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered 35 by 38 inches yard by 9 lbs.
10 bales of 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered 37 by 38 inches yards by 9½ lbs.
6 bales 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered 39 by 38 inches yards by 10 lbs.
12 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered, 34 by 37½ inches yards by 8½ lbs.
21 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered, 36 by 37½ inches yards by 9 lbs.
6 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered, 38 by 37½ yards by 9½ lbs.
8 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered, 40 by 37½ inches yards by 10 lbs.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within four days from the date of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1919.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
498-500, Abdul Rehman Street.
Out Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 162 BALES YARN.
On FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Vithaldas Damodar at the shop of Gordhandas Nathalal, at Tambakanta, Pydhonie, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Subeyar and Sons.
50 bales yarn, Japan Single, No. 40.
27 bales yarn, Japan, No. 20.
45 bales yarn, Japan, No. 40.
Terms: 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.
B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1919.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C. 5 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI
Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 7-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. BHARANGDHAR, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the Sea side) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and other well known maker very rich cut glassware rich procelain ware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rule board and dumb waiters, very rich door and window curtains drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornament, one handsome specialty made cutlery, table with spoons and forks, old China jars, fancy cabinet, marble figure, China vases, single and double bed-steads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand table, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Jost fan, glass door book cases, (zoona) cupboard, marble top tables, Singapore cane, furniture wall and table clocks, tiffin baskets, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of F. W. Luxton, Esq., (proceeded to Europe) and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
On account of the underwriters:—
T. S. C. L. 3191 No. 7 equal to 1 case boots and shoes English.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 seccnd-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber planquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, 14 hands, aged, quiet, goes in harness.
1 60 H.-P. 6 cylinder, 8 seater Mitchell Car, fitted with luxurious Tonneau Body in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF IDEAL COATED BOOK PAPER.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
A. K. J. No. 58 to 79 equal 22 cases each 20 reams 30 by 40½ ideal coated book paper.
No. 8 9 equal 2 cases each 20 reams 23 by 29 ideal coated book paper.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Bai Mongibai daughter and sole Executive of the will of Shah Narotamdas Anandji and on account and risk of Ragoonath Mahadev Kelkar.
One paid of gold nak, one pair of gold bangles, one gold sari, one gold hausli and one pair gold avari.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAUSTIC SODA.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. The Stores and Seizing Materials Co. Ahmedbad:—
13 Drums Caustic Soda 98 99 per cent. powder (United Alkali's make) each drum containing 1 cwt.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, table and hall electric lights and fans, one mahogany sweet-one square piano, rich cabinets, table ornaments, large size terra cotta figures, rich carpets, glass door book cases, writing tables, single and double almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Singapore cane sofas and chairs, nearly new China matting, rich door curtains, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. Meyer, I.M.S., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-Night.
Episode 13th & 14th.
OF THAT ASTOUNDING SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO
THE DARE-DEVIL
Together with Pictorial News and 2 Part Comedy.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8 45, and 10-30

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)
presents to-day and during the week at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
SEVENTH INSTALMENT
OF THE GREAT UNIVERSAL SERIAL
"THE BULL'S EYE"
featuring
EDDIE POLO.
together with a two reel L.K.O. Comic and Dance of Love by Little Lena Baskette.
Coming Shortly.
Film Version of Marie Corelli's famous novel THELMA.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

The Last Day

to see Pathe Frere's beautiful Society Drama

"A LITTLE SISTER OF EVERYBODY"

(5 parts—5000 feet)

featuring the celebrated Star Miss Bessie Love. This Great

PATHE DRAMA

has proved a great attraction this Week. You should not fail to see it to-day either at: 5-30; 7; 8-45; or 10 15 p. m. (S. T.) at the

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

He Comes—the Avenger Judex—the Iron Man with the Soft Heart—he comes to-morrow at the West-End Cinema with his entirely new exploits and adventures and daring deeds.

"EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"

Just a line to remind you that to-day is positively the Last Day to see the World's Strongest man

MASCISTE

in his sensationally powerful deeds.

MASCISTE

is just now a household word amongst us—everybody talks of him and his heroic adventures Many people have seen him more than once this week at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Four Shows to-day: 5 15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p m. (S T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURES:

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p m.

HARRY HILLIARD and JUNE CAPRICE in the 5-reel Photo-play:

"Caprice of the Mountains"

A story describing the love of a young mountain girl that marries a society youth of the town.

She walks in beauty like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellow'd to that tender light
Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.

A comic story describing Sunday Pleasures in Ecstasy.

Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

FROM SUNDAY NEXT

A Powerful Picture Bill.

THE EMPIRE

COMING SHORTLY

The Film Sensation of the year

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!

TREMENDOUSLY EXCITING SUPER-SERIAL, THE

NEW MACISTE

or the thrilling adventures of

A MODERN HERCULES

8 Reels of this thrilling super-serial will be screened this week, showing Maciste as Policeman

A THRILL TO EVERY INCH OF THE SUPER-SERIAL.

See how the modern Hercules brings a rascally Count to book.

A STORY OF TENSE DRAMATIC INTEREST

The film is supplied by K. A. Sethna & Co Agents to Arturo Boneschi.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Every night: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Every Saturday and Sunday:—Matinee at . m
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

NEXT WEEK

Further episodes of the New Maciste "Maciste as an Athlete."

BOOKS ON MODERN ASTROLOGY.

(1) ASTROLOGICAL SELF-INSTRUCTOR A guide to the study of Astrology on modern lines with 158 Questions with full and detailed Answers. Easily understandable. Extremely useful for beginners. Re 1 only.

(2) "WHY ASTROLOGY SHOULD BE BELIEVED." A pamphlet proving that Astrology is a Science. As 5 only.

Apply to:—I. V. R. SARMA.
1238 Cocanada, S. India.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	100
" " Imports	.. ..	9,000
Mid. Americans Spot	.. ..	15.41
Egyptian F. G. F. Sp t	.. ..	27.09
New York 11 a m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	.. { May	24.70
	July	22.88
	Oct.	21.20
New Orleans 10 a.m.	{ ay	24 25
	July	22.78

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	16.64 - 15
April	15.77 - 8
May	14.32 + 3
June	
July	13.87 Unchgd
Aug.	
Sept.	13.30—4

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.68 + 39
April.	15.97 28
May	14.43 + 14
June.	14.21 + 12
July.	13.95 + 8
Aug.	13. 7 + 8
Sept.	12.41 + 7

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	27.09 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Livrpool. Mar. 21st.

M.G. Bengal Good	11.75
" " Fully Good	12.25
" " Fine	12.85
" No. 1 Oomra Good	13.85
" " " Fully Good	14.35
" " " Fine	14.60
" Broach Good	14.85
" " " Fully Good	15.15
" " " Fine	15.35

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Mar 13th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£
Total Bullion	..	82 400,000 Inc. 1 100,000
Public Deposits	..	4 400,000 Dec. 1 300,000
Other do	..	125 900,000 " 2 800,000
Govt Securities	..	65 300,000 " 3 400,000
Other do	..	83 600,000 " 1 300,000
Notes and Gold	..	49 500 000 Inc. 900,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 20 % of the Liabilities

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 21st.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	1 000
" Forwarded	64.000
" Imports	49 000
" Stock	492 000
Actual Weekly Sales	1,9000

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

London, Mar. 21st

Cloth:—Low.
Yarns:—Fairly Steady
Water Twist 2/4
Printers Cloth 50

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 22nd

	Bales.
Total Sight	
Egyptian Visible Supply	2,202 000
East Indian " "	502 000
American " "	98 000
Other " "	3,750 000
Total Sales	122.000
East Indian Sales	19.000
Total Speculation	300
" Export	
East Indian Export	1,000
" " Stock	00
" " Forwarded	50 000
" " Actual Exports	1, 00
" " Imports	400
" " Speculation	7,000
American Afloat	120 000
East IndianAfloat	2 000
Total Afloat	150,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar 12th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	2 000
Stock Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	81
Increase Bills	4. 76.70
River Commercial bars	101¼

New York, Mar. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5. 000
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" " to Continent	...
Futures at New York May	24 15
" " July	22 95
" Oct.	21 5
Spot Cotton at New York	23 15
" " Orleans	27 50
Futures at New Orleans May.	24 3
" " July	22 98

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, March 27.

The Marwadi bazaar opened easy at Rs. 446 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs. 443, and advanced to Rs. 447. Later on the price declined to Rs. 442 with more sellers than buyers, and then to Rs. 437, but improved to Rs. 441, and at 4 p.m., was Rs. 441½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 438. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 438, advanced to Rs. 441 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G Broach	April May	448
Fully Good M G Broach	July-Aug.	467
Fully Good M G Broach	May	366
Good M. G. Sutterns	May-June	427
		451

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 27TH MARCH 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M G Broach	April-May	438
Fully Good M G Bengal	May	340
Fine M. G. Comras	May	421
Good M. G. Sconbowns	May-June	447

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine	Fine	Fine	Good.	Ordinary
M.G. Bengal	390	382	420	5	ddy
M.G. Sind-Pramis	385	377	.70	.65	"
M.G. Khandeal				...	"
M.G.Comras Nos	443	432	417	...	"
M.G.Comras No		422	407	392	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26 h Mar.

Cotton	7.876 bales
Wheat	16,233 bgs
Linseed	376 "
Rape, etc	137 "
Sungelly seed	606 "
Poppyseed	"
Groundnuts	62 "
Castorseed	6 "
Seeds	11 245 "
Miscellaneous	1 488 "
Oilcakes	8,347 "
Downseed	3 6 "
Grain	5 05 1 "
Flour	3,315 "
Dates	Nil
Ghee	All

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Karwar Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Mar 27 h—6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms	Rail Delivery
	Rs as p	Rs as p
Wheat White Delhi 70-85	73 2 0	10 4 0
" Cawnpore 70-2	73 6 0	10 3 0
" Karachi Bombay	73 - 0	10 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 3 0
Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Thin	12 0 0	12 13 0
Teaseed White 85-15	100 0 0	....
" Gujar 75-25	115 0 0	....
" Black	100 0 0	....
" Gujar 50-50	90 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	16 8 0	....
Groundnuts	97 0 0	....
Barley	7 3 0	—
Mowrasseed	50 0 0	....
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0
Forward.	Re as p	
Wheat April-May	9 0 0	
Linseed May	13 10 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 27th

Rate per lb

	Re as p
Davids No. 10	0 15 0
Shapurji No 10	0 14 8
Simplex No 10	0 14 0
Cruikshank No. 12s	0 14 12
Light House No. 3	0 12 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 27th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 6 10½
Bank Demand	1 6 8
Doc Acceptance 8m/s.	1 6 4½
For Demand	202
American Dollars	217½
Hongkong "	212
Shanghai	313
Japan	143
Singapore	100½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 27.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D.D. on London 1,6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 202 new.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 142-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 140-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312-8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds Due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanas 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady but eased off during the latter part of the day on account of Bulls unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,075, Swan 560, Simplex 625, Shahpurji 116 4, Pearls 532½, Madhowji 2.025, Luxmi cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,175, Currimbhoy 337½, Kastoorchand 1,020, Fazulbhoy 715, Finlay 457½, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,515, David 565, Century 432½, By. Cotton 580, By. Dyeing 1,455, Buyndi 31-8, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1,545, Tata Ord. 235. Tata New Defd. 430 p. Tata Old Defd. 1,090, Shivrajpur 364, Alcocks 915, By. Burma 902½, By. Tramway 530, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro: 1270.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,075, Swan 560, Simplex 622½, Shahpurji 116-4, Pearls 532½, Madhowji 2,025, Luxmi Cotton 1 750, Kohinoor 1 175, Currimbhoy 337½, Kastoorchand 1,020, Finlay 457½, Fazulbhoy 715, David 565, Crescent 215, Colaba 1.515, Century 432½, By. Cotton 565, By. Dyeing 1,455, Bundi 314, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd 1 345 Tata New Defd. 435, Tata Old Defd. 1 095, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 361, Alcocks 915, By. Burma 902½, By. Tramway 530, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro: 1,270.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The feature of the week was a strong demand for coal shares which advanced to Rs. 65-0-0 a fairly large number changing hands. There was a large turn-over in coal shares, the prices being, for the most part, well maintained. A small business was reported in the jute mill shares, without much change in rates. Kamarhattys were done at Rs. 585 and Rs. 587. Miscellaneous section was fairly well patronised. Calcutta Ice touched Rs. 20 and Chemical Industries advanced Rs. 25 while Burma Belle Products found buyers at Rs. 15 and Rs. 15-4-0. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 16/4, Bhargora 36/8, Burakur 52, Central Collieries 14, Damaghuria 41, Deoghur 15/4, Ghusick 24/4, Jhapjan 17/4, Imperial 17/4, Kalapahari 24/12, Katras Jherriah 122/6, Koradih 13/12, Kasonda 30/12, Knardi 26/4, New Manbhoom 42/8, Parasea 9/4, Patmohan 16, Raneegunge 68/8, Seebpur 43/4.

Jute:—Alliance prefs. 103, Belvedere 303, Empire 50/8, Fort William 270, Howrah 33/12, Kamarhatty 565, Northbrook 52/8.

Miscellaneous:—Baldanga Tannery Railways products 15/4, Britania Brass Chemical Industries 28/4, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway prefs 85/8, Ironware 7 p., India General 176, Kalyanpur Lime 16/12, Burmah, Bombi Engineering 53 Midnapur Zamindari 200 Sara Serajganj Railway 85, Tata Industrial Bank 5/4 p.

The Government paper 31 per cent. was quoted at Re 71 to 71/2 and small lots at Rs. 71/4 to 71/6

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay Mar 27th

		Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs.	..
Cash Certificates	" 790-8	"	8 90,654-8
Total ..	7 0-8	"	8,98 654 8

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave leave, through the columns of your valued newspaper, to draw the attention of the gentlemen connected to the following few facts in connection with the work of the Bombay Art Society.

It had been a practice with the Society, almost since the day it held its first Art Exhibition in Bombay, to issue free passes to Exhibition from the very first day of the Exhibition. Since last year however this practice has been discontinued. The exhibitors are now given passes only when the fee is reduced to 4 annas for the public. I understand that even this concession is going to be withdrawn from the next year. Now I humbly beg leave to say that this is a serious injustice to the exhibitors. Because after the day the fee is reduced to 4 annas, the Town Hall gets quite overcrowded and noisy, and the exhibitors miss the very purposes for which the exhibition is held. They do not exhibit pictures merely for sale. But they do so that thereby, they may be enabled to see works from different first-rate workers, listen quietly to criticisms on their work, compare and contrast, and learn by such a study with the eye and the ear. I think the exhibition is primarily meant for the encouragement and instruction of artists. And if the artists are to be denied admission except by payment of fees like the great public, I am afraid that the very aim and purpose of the exhibition will be missed, and I am sure that, in the course of a few years, the exhibition will gradually cease to be the success it has been for the last so many years. The late Prof. Muller, the re-organizer and the most energetic and sympathetic secretary of the Society and the Exhibition, knew this and encouraged exhibitors by free admission from the start to profit by the exhibition as much as they could. I am told that the present arrangement has been made for the convenience of European visitors and the probable purchasers of exhibits. In that case I would rather wish that the authorities should fix the time between 8-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. as the time for the exhibitors to visit the exhibition by free passes. Between these hours the Hall is not full and the exhibitors can derive all the advantage that they seek from being at the exhibition between these hours. My point is that the exhibitors should be admitted by free passes from the very start and not as is being done from last year, only after the fee has been reduced to 4 annas. And, if at all, the time of admission to them should be limited from 8-30—4-30: and on no account should the practice of free admision be discontinued. That would kill the exhibition, not to say that it will be serious injustice and hardship upon the exhibitors.

The second matter to which I would draw the attention of the authorities is about the committee for hanging pictures at the exhibition. As things are being done now, the committee manages everything in a far from impersonal way. I think the personnel of the committee should be thoroughly representative and just so that no one may even have the least ground for thinking that he has been unjustly treated. The committee should be composed of persons thoroughly disinterested in the matter, as the present committee and, for the matter of that the committees for the last 7 or 8 years have certainly not been. Lastly I would ask the authorities as to what they have done as regards Prof. Muller's memorial for which the exhibitors contributed at the last exhibition. It was decided either to institute a prize in money or to award a medal. But no indication of that kind is to be found in the Prospectus of 1919. The late Prof. Muller was, worthily, a popular secretary with the exhibitors. He did everything to foster in them the spirit of art and to encourage it in every manner. Since his lamented death, I am afraid the whole movement is either dwindling or undergoing an alteration for the worse. Nobody knows or sees the present secretary at the exhibition. The assistant secretary seems to be all in all. He is prone to carry things very high-handedly. And that will seriously affect the exhibition in future, if care is not taken betimes to set the whole on a proper line once again.

With this aim in view I have placed the above before the public and the authorities concerned, and I trust the authorities will do the needful in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

AN EXHIBITOR.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 27.

S. S. Themistocles, Jernup, New Castle, Feb. 19.
S. S. Nagoya, Garwood, London, Feb. 27.
S. S. Chakla, Allen, Basrah, March 17.
The N. Y. K. steamer Taian Maru and Eastward bound Tama Maru arrived at Kobe on 25th and 26th instant, respectively.

DEPARTURES.

March 27.

S. S. Meteor, Remmerssen, Calcutta and Rangoon.
S. S. Hwah Wu, Kan, Hongkong and Kobe.
S. S. Pantana, Holyoake, Buaren via Karachi.
S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nurani for Rangoon, etc.
Steamer Capri for Genoa, etc.
Steamer Burma Maru for Kobe, etc.

S. S. Themistocle:—The steamer Themistocle, 7,046 tons, Captain W. M. Jernup, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle, with a general cargo and 3 passengers, which port she had left on the 19th ultimo.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basrah, with a general cargo, opium and passengers, which port she had left on the 17th instant.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. and O. S. N. Cov's English mail steamer Nagoya, 4 249 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gebralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Suez with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had let on 27th ultimo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Cov's. Karachi mail steamer Lhasa 958 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Cov's. steamer Palitana, 1 933 tons, Captain T. V. Holyoake, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Basrah via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 27th March, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	City of Sparta ..	3498	Liverpool	30 3-19	K Nixon & Co
B	Burma	4100	Singapore	9-4- 9	O & K Line
C	S R Nashik				
	Warra ..	1922	Marseilles	2-4-19	G S Kalaba
D	S E Ian Madrid sh	3018	Liverpool	29-3 19	J Whitley
L	Salsette ..	2999	W P	W P	R P & W Co
N	Rosetta ..	2321	M P	M P	W A A Graham & Co
O	Sch ooner Utopia ..	326	Busra	M P	1-6-19 Khatau Hamoo ooner ..J Mackintosh & Co
Q	Bas ayam	100	M P	M P	
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Indravati ..	519	W P	M P	..R & W Co
	Orient ..	480	W P	M P	..R & W Co
	Mahsudi ..	540	W P	M P	..E & N Co
	Travel ..	53	M P	W P	
	Sassanian ..	442	M P	M P	..E & N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Olympia ..	3272	Liverpool	8-4-19	..W A Graham & Co
4	Coril ..	2952	Genoa	7-4 19	Mackinnon & Co
5	Hera Maru ..	2276	Kobe	4 4 19	..N Y K Line
6	Akbar ..	2-57	Aden	1-4-19	..T Morrison & Co
8	City of Florence	3470	Hull	M P	..E Nixon
9	Waltz ..	3899	London	5-4-19	..W M & Co
12	Tyndeus	2685	Hull	31 3-19	..W M & Co
16	Shushtar.	1718	Busra	M P	..P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Elphinstone	9??	Busra	2 3-19	..W M & Co
2	Theodelinda	1021	London	30-3 19	E I M
4	Pahang				
	Maru ..	101	Kobe	29 3-19	..M M & Co
5	Kamerik	3?9	Suez & Aden	29-3-19	..E I M
6	Oceana	185	N	29 3 19	..M M & Co
8	Rahime.	6 3	London	29 3 9	..W M & Co
9	Varela ..	3??	Busra	31 3 9	..W M & Co
10	Kanpur	?77	Busra	30-3 '9	..W M & Co
11	Ismaila..	3349	Calcutta	19 3- 9	..W M & Co
12	Kaisar		Marseilles	-4-19	M Gorudas
13	Themala	2601	Busra	30 3 19	..P I M
14	Rubja ..	?112	Busra	31-3-19	..T Morrison
15	Wrshell	1???	Suez	2-3 19	..D R I M Co
17	Syria	42 6	Suez	28-3 9	..M M Co
18	P Pattison				
	Nagoya ..	4?50	M P	M P	..M M & Co
	Jumna				
8	Varela ..	3428	London	2-4-19	..M M & Co
	Ormuz				
15	Bismarck	1878	Busra	30 3 9	..M M & Co
16	Hamah	2535	Suez via Aden	1 3 19.	M I M
18	Min ..	1951	Aden	29-3- 9	..R I M

EXPORTS.

March 27.

S. S. City of Sparta for Liverpool:—170 bales wool, Forbes, Forues, Campbell and Co.; 6 bales goat hair, 143 bales wool, 3.0 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Currumbhoy Lalji Sajoni and Co.; 111 bales hemp raw, Kalyandas Bros.; 203 bales wool, Bombay Company; 92 tons linseed cakes, Sanday and Co.; 3.0 cwts. kismiss, David Sassoon and Co.; 39 bales wool, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 41 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.; 171 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Olympia for New York:—191 cwts. gum arabic, 6 cwts. hirabole, 40 cwts. gum olibanum, 900 cwts. gum myrabolam, 165 cwts. pepper, 10 cwts. cardamoms, 9 cwts. kismiss, 262½ cwts cloves, 450 cwts. castor seeds, Pragji Surji and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Philadelphia:—204 casks goat skins, Enrico N. Stein.

S. S. Capri for Genoa:—700 bales cotton, Arturo Boneschi; 800 bales cotton, Vardhman Jetsey and Sons.

S. S. Loyalty for Marseilles:—1,300 cwts. buffalo horns, Esmail Mohamed and Sons; 490 cwts. ginger, 73 cwts. mustard seed, Ratanjee Jeevandas and Co.

S. S. Culna for London:—12½ cwts. ivory, Meghjibhoy Velee.

S. S. Heishin Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Jonsub Peermohamed and Co.; 52 bales cotton, Bombay Company, Ltd.; 1,400 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Heishin Maru for Osaka:—650 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa; 350 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Heishin Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Heishin Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Hongkong:—13½ cwts. ivory, Abdoolabhoy M. Kassam.

S. S. Dunera for Hongkong,—7½ cwts. ivory, Meghjibhoy Velee.

S. S. Hsing for Hongkong:—59 cwts. cloves, Mohamadalli Hajibhai.

DEFAMATION CASE COMPOUNDED.

The case in which Mr. Kondaji Pandurang Khandke, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bhau Kashinath and Company, charged Mr. Kakoo alias Yeraidas Gordhandas with defamation, came on for hearing at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston.

Mr. Payne, solicitor with Mr. Sorab Kapadi, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Messrs. Kanuga and Nariman pleaders, for the accused.

When the case was called up Mr. Payne said that accused had given complainant a writing saying that in ignorance of the conditions of the contract made between the complainant's firm and the Army Clothing Department, he made the imputations and he withdrew them with regret.

So, the case was compounded.

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available at Ans. 8 per day in the following hotels:—

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The Majestic,
Great Western,
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Over 250 to 2,500 prospective customers appealed to DAILY!

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SOCIAL WORK AT PANDHARPUR.

ORPHANAGE AND HOME FOR HOMELESS WOMEN.

In connection with the 52nd Anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj, which is now being celebrated, on Wednesday was observed as the Orphanage Day, at the Samaj, when a report of the social work done by the Samaj in Pandharpur was presented by the Secretary. After referring to the Orphanage at Pandharpur which was founded in 1878, the report went on to say:—

Ours is not a mere orphanage. In its origin it was so but other branches were soon added to fit so that it is now a Home of four institutions:—

(1) Orphanage.
(2) Foundling Home.
(3) Maternity Home
(4) Home for Homeless women.

The last one was added only last year and is still in an experimental stage.

There were last year 41 orphans in the beginning. There were 8 admissions of children whose parents died in the influenza epidemic. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Home it has been considered advisable to send our boys and girls over the age of 12 for education outside of Pandharpur. Thus during the year 4 girls were staying in the Bombay Seva Sadan where they are undergoing a course of vernacular teacher's training. 2 were sent to the Ahilashram, Indore, for vernacular study and 1 was studying in the Mahila Vidyalay, Hyderabad. The last one was lately married and is thus well settled in life.

5 boys also were brought to Bombay and placed in a boarding house in charge of our brother Mr V. S. Sohoni. Of these one boy died recently of cholera.

One girl being phthisical was sent to the Adam's Wylie Hospital where in spite of the efforts of our brother Dr. Parmanand, she died 5 months after admission. One growing girl died at Pandharpur during the influenza epidemic. In all 3 died and 2 were given away. Thus at the end of the year we have 22 boys and 20 girls, of whom 12 are outside Pandharpur for study. Children under 12 attend the Municipal vernacular school at Pandharpur. The present Superintendent Mr. K. R. Shevde being a retired head master of a Government vernacular school is looking after their study at Home and thus their education is well cared for.

During the year 151 children of tender age from one day to one year were admitted in the Foundling Home. The balance of last year being 39. Of these 82 were born in the Home and 39 came from outside. Of these only a few were pronounced by the medical officer as fairly healthy. Of 190 the total number of foundlings, 158 died, giving the percentage of mortality as high as 83.

In the Maternity Home during the year 102 sought admissions. Of these 19 were admitted free being unable to pay food charges, which were only Rs. 8 per month lately raised to Rs. 10 per month on account of high prices prevailing. As usual these women came from all communities, high and low, and from far and near, there was one woman from Madras and a few from Rajputana proving that there is a want of similar Homes in other parts of India.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Now that the war is come to a close we appeal again to the generous public for funds. We require Rs. 15,000 for additional rooms for building widows' quarters as also quarters for a medical officer recently appointed. The Wadia Trustees have lately given us an annual grant of Rs. 500 for 5 years. We thank them for this recognition of our work. But our wants are great, specially our want for a building grant is urgent and we hope they will take an early opportunity of coming to our help. Similarly the Bombay Byculla Club which gives large sums for charitable purposes will we hope consider our appeal for help when it comes before them in an official form. The Hindoo pilgrims who visit our Home while on pilgrimage to Pathoba of Vithalnathji are touched with pity when they see babies of a few days being cared for by our nursing staff, as if they were their own, and freely give donations.

We have collected about Rs. 1,000 and have a promise of Rs. 700. Those who recognise the importance of this work will we hope, help us with funds for this noble work.

BAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

der this heading are inserted at the upee one per Line per insertion

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.
eption to Mr. Joseph Baptista, n's Chawl, 7 p.m.
l of 1/15th G. I. P. Railway D. F.) at the R. B. Yacht Club m.

SUNDAY, March 30.
ils will be closed at the G. P. O. m.

MONDAY, March, 31.
tic Society (Town Hall)—Lecture tern Illustration on the advan- substituting Romanic Character n alphabets. By Rev. Darby at

auritius, and Reunion via, Dhanu- d Colombo per S.S. Obra, will be the General Post Office, at 6-30

EDNESDAY, April 2.
nual General Meeting of for Combating Venereal Diseases, Sanitary Association, Princess St., (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
atre. Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and

House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
inema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
a: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

of Bombay has to-day reduced its est on demand loans on Govern- to 6 per cent.

EDICAL COLLEGE SOCIETY

ly meeting of the Society will be Grant Medical College Library, 30 p.m. (S.T.).

AY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

ng the principal day of the 52nd celebration of the Samaj Mr. bia will conduct Divine Service

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

al Social Meeting of the I. C. A. in the Bowen Memorial Hall, o-morrow, at 8-30 p.m., when the ackichan, will deliver an Address.

FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

Annual General Meeting of the e will be held on 2nd April, 1919, (S.T.), in the hall of the Bombay Association, Princess Street, Bom-

POSTAL NOTICE.

rther notice, the latest hour of registered correspondence for the English Mail at the General Post e late fee, will be extended, with to-morrow from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. y.

RSI GENERAL HOSPITAL

ubscriptions to the Fund of the tution are announced including Rs. 3,293 from the Trustees of the bai Shapurji Kappawala Charity Rs. 1,000 from "A Zoroastrian ing the total to Rs. 29,94,988.

G TRANSFERS ON LONDON

ing is the result of the allotment Telegraphic Transfers on the State for India in London for ered for sale on Thursday, the 1919:

unts of tenders received Calcutta, ntay, £35,000; Total, £60,000.

unt accepted Calcutta, £25,000; 5,000; Total £60,000. Deferred.

ER IN THE PRESIDENCY.

From plague is reported to have Districts and Native States in the idency, during the week ending as under:—
ay 21; Broach District 3; West rict 2; Thana District 5; Satara Ahmednagar District 9; Poona places in Poona District 1; Rat- lgaum District 12; Dharwar Dis- Cochi City 5; Kolhapur and South- Country States 23; Kathiawar atara Agency 1; total 163.

ARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Music Conference of the Gan- Vadhla will be held at Bombay and 6th, May, 1919, and the on of Musical Instruments will 3rd May, 1919, at the Vidyalaya oad. Musicians, intending to at- nference, or wishing to take part ical concerts and manufacturers instruments wishing to exhibit ments, are requested to com- th the Secretary before the 25th

BAI AND RUSTOMDAROO

auspices of the Parsee Lakhak rsee Writers' Association), Mr. will deliver this evening at at the K. R. Cama Oriental khwalla Building, Hornby blic lecture on "Mirabai, the ctess."

ame meeting, Mr. Rustamji Mundhi will send "A Note on the suffix "Daroo" used with f Parsee Priests."

E OF A HINDOO WOMEN

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest e Court, touching the death of an Hindu woman Venubai, Road, with her husband. The er husband had a quarrel and beaten her with a cane. On ning, both left for their work the deceased was seen climbing the Mecarji Goculdas Mill, and ught her, but she freed herself and jumped into the tank. rned a verdict of suicide.

CITY'S MORTALITY

10 attacks and 4 deaths from nd 8 attacks and 8 deaths from Wednesday in Bombay. The r of deaths from all causes on was 191 as against 160 on the ponding day of last year.

BEWARE OF PUSHES.

A TRICKY THIEF ARRESTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Oliveira, Sergeant McKuna, charged one Ismail Mohamed with attempting to commit theft of a silver watch and a gold chain with a sovereign attached to it, from the person of one Mohanlal Mansing

It appears that on the 25th instant while the complainant was walking along the Abdul Rahman Street in company with two friends the accused came from behind, and gave him a push. When the complainant looked behind, the accused took away the articles from his pocket and tried to run away, but he was caught and handed over to the police.

The accused who had two previous convictions, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

MILITARY HAVILDAR FINED RS. 20.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Semanad, Excise Inspector Tayarkhan charged one Mirzafarshah Lalshah, a Havildar, in he Wadi Bunder Military Camp, with possessing 20 tolas of opium without any license or permit.

Evidence showed that while the accused was passing through the gate of the Camp, he was searched by the gate-keeper, as usual, and the opium was found concealed on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed to be forgiven, but was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Oliveira, Sergeant McKuna, charged one Banwarilal Vithal, aged 18, with theft of a purse containing Rs. 18, from the pocket of one Venktaswami Raju, while the latter was passing through the Shaikh Memon Street, on the 25th instant.

The accused who was caught red-handed, pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Dharwar Juveniles' Jail.

A DISHONEST SERVANT SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Govind Babaji, residing at Two Tanks, with theft, as a servant, and another Raoba Bala residing at Lall Bag with giving assistance in a theft.

Mr. Jinabhai Gulabdas, the complainant, deposed that the first accused had been a servant in his shop for over four years. On the 19th instant he found the key of his godown missing. He made enquiries but in vain, and then put a new lock at the door of the godown. On the following day he inspected the godown and found the stock of Railway dogspikes short by about 25 cwts. He then reported to the Police, who, after careful investigation, found out that the first accused with the assistance of the second accused stole the goods from the complainant's godown and sold the same to Jamal Vazira and others.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced the first accused to one year's imprisonment in the Dharwar Juveniles' Jail, and the second accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WOMAN IN DISTRESS

On Wednesday night, one Rajaram Balkrishna, living in Kumbharwada Second Lane, heard groans issuing from a gutter behind his house. When he went there he found one Parvatibai, aged 15 years, wife of Kalidas Narayan, who was living on the second floor of the building, lying in the gutter in a semi-conscious state groaning. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, by the Police, and it was found there, that she had a simple fracture on the left elbow, swellings about the head, etc. It was ascertained that her husband had been beating her during the last five days, and on the evening in question he had beaten her with a brass dish. The Police are making further enquiries in the matter.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

CHANGE IN OPENING HOURS.

The following Press Note is published by the Government of Bombay:—

The existing hours for the opening of licensed premises for the sale of liquor (excepting toddy) in the Bombay Presidency proper, are—

Area.	Opening hour.
Poona City and Cantonment ...	10-30 a.m.
Town and Island of Bombay ...	10 a.m.
Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur and the districts in the Central Divn. (excepting Poona City and Cantonment)	9-30 a.m.
Districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara and the districts in the Northern Division ...	9 a.m.

It has been decided to fix, with effect from 1st April 1919, 10-30 a.m., as the opening hour in respect to the following classes of licenses throughout the Presidency proper:—

Hotel License,
Refreshment Room License,
Foreign Liquor Retail "of" License,
Foreign Liquor Retail "on" License, and
Country Spirit Retail License.

PUNJAB HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 26.

On the 1st April the opening ceremony of the Puniab High Court will be performed by the Lieutenant-Governor and a garden party will be given by the honourable judges in the afternoon.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 26.

The rice market is still firm, although neither big nor small mills did any business, meedon was offered at Rs. 337/8 but buyers were unprepared to offer more than Rs. 335, the whole long would not go beyond Rs. 332/8, small mills quality sellers Rs. 340, buyers Rs. 338. Speculative transaction in specials were ten thousand March Rs. 322 to Rs. 323, twenty-five thousand April Rs. 324 to Rs. 326, twenty thousand May Rs. 330-331/8. Paddy is firm but arrivals are small less than two and a half lakhs of bashs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBERS MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A. (ATTORNEYS)

SUMMONSES IN COMMERCIAL CAUSES FOR DIRECTIONS.

367-19—Payne and Co, Dwarkadas Chhotalal & Co v A M Noordnoy, Mehta D & L, 4-2-19.
744-19—Surveyor and Co., Raichand Dayabhai a firm v Shantilal Gulabchand a firm, 8-3-19.
807-19—Tyabji D and Co, Vithaldas Bhawandass v Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm, Dubash & Co., 14-3-19.
834-19—Matu J and M, Virji Vasanji v Messrs. Popatbhai Amerchand a firm Moti and D, 18-3-19.
843-19—Mervanji K & Co., Shivalal Radhakisson v Abdul Latif Fakir Mahomed, 18-3-19.
844-19—Soondardas & Co., Messrs Amirchand Motichand a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, 18-3-19.
849-19—Malvi M R & Co., Govinddas Tulsidas a firm Mohanlal Keshavlal a firm, 18-3-19.
850-19—Motichand and D, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm 18-3-19.
851-19—Mer K & Co., Messrs. Haji Valli Mahomed Moosa, v Sha Trikamlal Mulchand a firm, Man H M & Co., 18 3-19.
852-19—Mer K & Co., Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v Cawasji Framji & Co., a firm, 18-3-19.
853-19—Malvi M R & Co, Messrs. Bhagwandas Netram a firm v Messrs Trikamlal Mulchand a firm, Man H M & Co., 18-3-19.
858-19—Malvi M R & Co, Mahipatram Tribhowandas a firm v Messrs Nihalchand Mohanlal a firm, 18-3-19.
872-19—Mulla and M, Bhicaji Chimanlal a firm v Gokaldas Valji a firm, N C Dalal, 20 3-19.
873-19—Mehta D and L, Kanji Purshotam a firm v Lalubhai Karamchand a firm 20-3-19.
874-19—Mehta D and L, Kanji Purshotam a firm v Manekchand Iswarsing a firm, Madh L & Ch, 20-3-19.
875-19—Shroff and D, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi v Volkart Brothers a firm, Payne & Co., 20 3-19.
882-19—Bhimji & Co., Messrs R K Motishaw & Co., a firm v Messrs Narotamdas Hargowandas, 22-3-19.
886-19—Mehta D & L, Maganlal Parbhudas & Co a firm v N F Ardesher & Co a firm, 22-3-19.
904-19—Soondardas & Co, Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy v Messrs Mahomedbhoy & Co, Bhai K & G, 24-3-19.
905-19—Amin & D, Messrs Harilal Keshavlal a firm v Messrs Manilal Bapalal a firm, 24-3-19.
906-19—Amin & D, Himatlal Dahyabhai a firm, v Narottamdas Ranchhoddas a firm, Khanwalla & Co, 24-3-19.
907-19—G B Pandya, Messrs Ramkissondas Bapulal a firm, v Messrs J C N C & Co, a firm, Sabnis & G, 24-3-19.
908-19—Mulla & M, Messrs Mamilal Gordhandas v Narotam Hargowandas, 24-3-19
927-19—Mer K & Co, Ramkison Sagarmal a firm v Chabildas Nathubhai, 25-3-19.
929-19—Payne & Co, Keshavlal Nagindas v Tarachand Dewarji, 25-3-19.
930-19—Payne and Co, Motising Tribhowandas v Gokaldas Devji, Bhimji & Co, 25-3-19.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES

339-17—Smitham B & Co, Nohar Hariba Waloony and anr v Sitabai, widow.
1129-16—Motichand & D, Manibhai Premabhai a firm v Parekh Dayabhai Mansukhram, 27-2-19.
[illegible]-19—Sabnis & G, K P Khanke Bros a firm v Ranchhoddas Purshotam, Edg G W & Co, J. O. 13-3-19.
543-19—Shroff and D, Dhulabdas Amin a firm v Mino Ratilal & Co, a firm, Tyabji D & Co, 20-3-19.
866-19—Vachha & Co, Sagarmal Tarachand & Co a firm v Luxmiprasad Bindaprasad, J O 22-3 19.
586-18—G B Pandya, Lilavanti v Bai Amba widow and anr, N C Dalal, Little & Co, 24-3 19.
1429-17—Rustomji & G, Chandbibi v Nur Mahomed & ors, Soonderdas & Co, 24-3-19
947-18—Mulji & Th, Vallabhdas Ramji v Devji Shivdas Patel, Mulla & M, 25-3-19
60-19—Ard H D & Co, Ramji Lalji v Mathuradas Manji a firm, Shroff & D, 26-3-19.
2005-18—Ard H D & Co, Ramlal Charandas a firm v Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulji & Th, 26-3-19.
O S 861-19—Ard H D & Co, Bai Dinbai widow v E D Sethna, Ard H D & Co., 18-3-19.

AFTER CHAMBER WORK TILL 3 P.M.

FOR DISMISSAL

1154-17—Ragh N & Co, Messrs Amratlal Jamnadas a firm v Messrs B G Gorio & Co a firm, Mer K & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

34-17—Ard H D & Co. Elias Haji Abdulla v Ali Mahomed Haji Joosub and ors, Sm B N.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

405-17—Shroff and D Phoehagi N Hearametha v Mulraj Khatao Payne and Co. Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

552-19—Patell and Eze., Surajpalsing Vikram sing v. Purshotam Tulsidas, Amin and Desai.
45-19—Khandvalla and Co., Raichand Motichand and Co. a firm v. Tarachand Oodhavdas Parnanand and Co.
1849-18—Malvi M R and Co., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Mohanlal Ramnath Mulhotra Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1939-18—Bhimji and Co. Messrs. Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Narandas Raghunathdas a firm Mech. D and L.
2012-18—Hiralal Th and Co., Manilal Vadilal Shabaji v. Badridas Hanumandas a firm Tyabji D and Co.
15-19—Ard H D and Co., Jethabhai Rattanji Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
23-19—Ragh N and Co., Dayabhai Amarsey v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a firm Mehta D and L.
36-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v. Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm Soonderdass and Co.
74-19—Motichand and D, Messrs. Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh N and Co.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 26.

A communique issued to-day, says:—The 3rd June, 1919, will be a public holiday in celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday, but unless the peace treaty has been signed before that date, the custom of the last four years will be followed and there will be no entertainments, reviews, salutes, dressing of ships, or other festivities. Flags will, however, be flown and the usual honours lists will be published.

"ELTON" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DRAWINGS OF 1919.

The following are the drawings of the "Elton" Hockey Tournament:—

FIRST ROUND.

1. St. Xavier's v. B. E. S. "B".
2. Leagues Inst. "B". v. John Connon.

The rest drew Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

(A) Orion S. Club v. Parel United.
(B) Sport. Amateurs v. St. Peter's H. S.
(C) Scottish H. S. v. Y. M. C. A., Poona.
(D) Cathedral H. S. "B" v. Winners of (1).
(E) Winners of (2) v. Girgaum S. Club.
(F) Cathedral H. S. "A" v. A. A. Association.
(G) Leagues Inst. "A." v. St. Mary's H. S.
(H) B. E. S. "A" v. Bhabha S. Club.

THIRD ROUND.

(I) Winners of A v. Winners of B.
(J) Winners of C v. Winners of D.
(K) Winners of E. v. Winners of F.
(L) Winners of G. v. Winners of H.

SEMI-FINALS.

(M) Winners of I v. Winners of J.
(N) Winners of K. v. Winners of L.

FINALS.

(O) Winners of M. v. Winners of N.

All games will be played on the oval ground.

CRIMINAL GANGS IN THANA DISTRICT.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Some three weeks ago, a *Wagri* carrying a bundle and followed by his wife was stopped by a policeman on the Hill Road, at Bandra. Questioned what the bundle was, the *Wagri* said, it contained a *saree* presented to him by his father-in-law, whose name he said was Lowji, and who lived at Virar. As the *saree* was of silk and a valuable one, and as *Wagris*, however rich, are not accustomed to use such *sarees*, Sub-Inspectors Daniels and Shunker Rao Savant, of the Bandra Police, took the man to Virar for inquiry. Lowji was traced; and it transpired that the *saree* together with certain gold and silver ornaments had been stolen from the house of a Mahomedan, living near Palghar by the *Wagri*.

During the course of their enquiry, the police officers succeeded in obtaining a valuable clue, and following it up they were enabled to unearth a very large bundle of silk embroidered *sarees* and *dhotars*. This bundle, it appears, was stolen from the house of a Hindu gentleman of a village near Palghar, at whose house a marriage ceremony was to come off for which the *sarees and dhotars* had been bought.

The thieves having possessed themselves of the bundle carried it to an out-of-the-way place, and buried it near the sea-side. They also took the additional precaution of planting the cactus plant over place, so as to allay all suspicion. Several arrests have been made in this connection.

The *Wagri*, who was picked up by the police at Hill Road, was also concerned in the theft from the wedding house. The ornaments he had stolen from the Mahomedan's house, he sold to a Marwaree in the jewellery bazaar at Mahim, in Bombay Further enquiries are proceeding regardin this matter.

It appears that the Thana District is just now infested by three big gangs of *Wagris* Baoris and Kathiawaris, belonging to criminal classes whose deprsdations all over the District have been going on a large scale.

Sub-Inspector Daniels, with a party of Bandra policemen is on special duty scouring the Puniab for some "much wanted" members of the light-fingered fraternities.

H. M. S. NEW ZEALAND.

PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY

As a desire has been expressed that some organized effort should be made to provide entertainment for the men of the H. M. S. New Zealand during their visit to Bombay, a small committee has been formed and the following arrangements for the entertainment of the men have been made:—It is proposed to take the men in trips to Elephanta, refreshments being provided on the Island, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company have kindly undertaken to provide the launches required, free of cost. It is proposed to have entertainments for the men at the Willingdon Sports Club, the Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, having undertaken to bear the cost. It is proposed to ask the cinema theatres to allot a certain number of seats for the men on dates to be fixed. It is also proposed to give a small souvenir to the officers and men of the ship on their visit to Bombay.

The above entertainments will not take place until the return of H. M. S. New Zealand from Karachi. Lodge Imperial Brotherhood have offered a contribution of Rs. 500 towards the entertainments. No public appeal will be made for subscriptions, but persons desiring to participate in the entertainments of the men are invited to send any subscriptions they may desire to give, to the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, who has undertaken to receive them.

These arrangements are not intended in any way to compete or interfere with private entertainments that may be arranged for the men of H. M. S. New Zealand.

KATHLAL CHEAP GRAIN SHOP.

The cheap grain shop opened six months back at Kathlal (Kaira) has up till now sold 18,786 maunds of grain and 768 bales of grass. Clothes were distributed to men, women and children during the winter. The main shop at Kathlal and the other six sub-shops have been working under the energetic supervision of Mr. S. D. Parekh.

OUR NEW CORPORATION.

ITS COMPOSITION.

The composition of the new Municipal Corporation of Bombay, which comes into existence from the 1st proximo is as follows:—

ELECTED BY RATE PAYERS.

1. Mr. Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar, B.A., LL.B.
2. Mr. Pirojsha Jehangir Marsban, M.A.
3. Mr. Behramji Navroji Gamadia, B.A.
4. Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji.
5. Mr. James Anderson Dickson McBain, C.I.E.
6. Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S., L. V. Sc., F.R.S.I. (London)
7. Mr. Husenbhai Abdulabhai Lalji
8. Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, L. M. & S.
9. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtula, B.A.
10. The Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji.
11. Mr. Naranji Haribhai.
12. Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla.
13. Mr. Rahimtula Karmali Pirbhai, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.
14. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, B.A., LL.B.
15. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Merchant, B.A.
16. Mr. Gulabchand Devchand.
17. Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, M.B.E.
18. Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S.
19. Dr. Jehangir J. Kharshedji, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
20. Mr. Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, B.A., LL.B.
21. Mr. Mahamad Ismail Karte.
22. Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L.M. & S.
23. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. & S.
24. Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
25. Mr. Hormasji Pirosha Modi, M.A., LL.B.
26. Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit.
27. Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri.
28. Mr. Umar Haji Isuf Sobani.
29. The Hon. Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodawala.
30. Mr. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi.
31. Mr. Mahamad Husen A. Havelivala, Bar-at-Law.
32. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji.
33. Mr. Rahimtula Karimbhai Ibrahim, B.A.
34. Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batlivala, L.M. & S.
35. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt.
36. Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle.

ELECTED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

37. The Hon. Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg.
38. Mr. Harry T. Gorrie.

ELECTED BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

39. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Vrijbhukandas Mehta, M.A., LL.B.
40. Mr. Navroji Manekji Dumasia.
41. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), O.B.E., B.A., (Cantab.)
42. Mr. Rastam D. N. Wadia, M.A., Bar-at-Law.
43. Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., F.R.M.S.
44. The Hon. Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Setna, O.B.E.
45. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.
46. Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A.
47. Lt.-Col. William Glen Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.
48. Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B.
49. Mr. Behramji Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai.
50. The Hon. Major Cajetan Fernandes, M.D., I.M.S.
51. The Hon. Mr. Mahamad Hajibhai Lalji.
52. Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia.
53. Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L.M. & S.
54. The Hon. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart.

ELECTED BY FELLOWS OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

55. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, Kt., B.A., LL.B.
56. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S.

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

57. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S.
58. Mr. F. C. Griffith.
59. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar.
60. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London), L.M. & S., M.R.C.S.
61. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL.B.
62. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.
63. Mr. Rahimtula Meherally Chinoy.
64. Mr. D. S. Shellim.
65. Mr. R. D. Hughes.
66. Mr. Hoosenally Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola, B.A.
67. Mr. N. M. Joshi.
68. Sir Sassoon J. David, Baronet.
69. Mr. P. L. Anstey, B.Sc.
70. Lt.-Col. H. A. J. Didney, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Cantab), I.M.S. (Retired).
71. Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, L.C.E.
72. Mr. J. H. Dunkerley.

C. P. AND BERAR KANYA KUBJA SABHA

The 7th anniversary of the Central Provinces and Berar Kanya Kubja Sabha will be celebrated at Khandwa (C.P.) on the 19th and 20th April 1919 in the Easter holidays. All the brethern of the Kanya Kunja Society of C. P. and Berar as well as other persons are cordially invited to attend.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

A WITNESS' FAMILY HISTORY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 26.

Of the witnesses called to-day was a Hindu, named Hidba of Chandpur. He was administered the oath in Musulman style. The defence pointing out the error, Justice Tudball remarked that the effect was very much the same. The man who was going to tell a lie was not affected by the oath, Mr. Wallach, adding, "as administered by the Court." Witness deposed to the consultation at Chandapur, between Jaakidas and the local Hindus, also to seeing the Hindus marching to Katarpur on the 17th evening. He saw 9,000 or 10,000 Hindus gathered from the "Imli" to the "Shivala" at Katarpur. Witness thought to himself that if no settlement took place, the gathering of so great a crowd would spell danger to "Angres Sircar."

Mr. Harmonarroy cross-examined the witness, regarding his family history, when it transpired that his uncle Johurs had become a Mussulman and his sons had been brought up as such. Asked, if witness' brother Laljee had become a Mussulman, witness proved truculent and attempted to evade the questions, saying, "I don't know. He lives separate from me; he neither cultivates nor does anything for a living. I don't know if he has become a Mussulman." Witness added, "we have nothing whatever to do with him."

Justice Tudball thought it an unpleasant family episode.

Questioned, if Laljee had assumed the name of Dinmahomed, witness began accusing Counsel. Justice Tudball thought witness felt the question keenly, because it raised up family disgrace. Justice Tudball asked Counsel, if the question had anything to do with the case.

DINMOHAMED'S CONVERSION.

Mr. Harimohan submitted that the question was most important. Their case was that Dinmohamed had brought a complaint against Kesaria Pradhan, and others, for turning him out of his estate and witness out of consideration for his brother had come here to give false evidence.

Justice Tudball said, according to his idea when two members of the family assumed two different religions, the feeling between them became embittered and they would have nothing to do with each other. On the analogy of Catholics and Protestants, he argued, it must be so with Hindus. When Justice Tudball remarked this, from his knowledge of humanity Mr. Harimohan retorted that blood was thicker than water. Justice Tudball thought the saying had very little truth in cases where feelings became embittered. Justice Tudball also added that, it was difficult to imagine members of a Hindu family having anything to do with members who went out of the family and became Mussulmans.

Mr. Harimohan pointed out that in Kashmir, the Mussulman brother lived with a brother who remained Hindu.

Mr. Alston said, this was not Kashmir After some consultation Counsel was allowed to proceed with the questions. Witness, at last admitted that Laljee had become a Mussulman, two years ago. On Counsel questioning witness whether Dinmohamed had not complained that he was outcasted by Kesaria Pradhan's influence, Justice Tudball tried to correct Counsel's knowledge of the prevalent customs by saying how an Englishman could not tell a Hindu, "I outcaste you."

A QUESTION DISALLOWED.

Mr. Harimohan said, the Englishman's analogy had nothing to do with the case under reference. Counsel further questioned witness about his daughters and how he had cut off social relations with the accused. The witness, encouraged perhaps by the latitude allowed him by the Court, turned round to Counsel and was saying, "Aye, Babooji—", when Justice Tudball promptly stopped him and reminded him, "This is a Court and not your chaupal. Answer the question." On Mr. Harimohan asking, the witness whether he knew one Jumman Chasgi, Justice Tudball thought it was insulting witness. He wanted to know what Counsel's point was. Counsel explained that witness was anticipating questions.

Justice Tudball thought witness must have been provoked a great deal outside. Counsel explained that Asaram had outcasted this fellow, and said it had been suggested to him that witness' daughter had carried on an intrigue with Jumman.

Justice Tudball, with some warmth, said he was not going to allow that question.

Mr. Harimohan said, he had not put that question. He was trying to find out whether there was any truth in it.

Justice Tudball vehemently repeated, he would not allow that question. It was one of the ways of insulting the witness. Further cross-examined, witness said, he voluntarily made his statement to Mr. Good out of a sense of public duty,—which, Justice Tudball commented, was never to be found among villagers.

TOWN HALL MEETING

TO SUPPORT

Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill

ON

Wednesday, 2nd April at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD presiding.

ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

FOOD DISTURBANCES IN BOMBAY.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG GRAIN DEALERS.

ASSAULT ON ASSISTANT CONTROLLER.

The restrictions imposed by the Food Controller during the last few days on the merchants caused a serious outbreak yesterday morning in the grain dealing centre of the city.

Some two thousand grain dealers marched to the office of the Assistant Controller of Food Stuffs, at Dana Bunder at about 1 p.m. armed with small lathis and threw stones at the office. They also assaulted the Assistant Controller, Mr. Behramji Cowasji Batliwalla, and broke the windows. This disturbance caused a great deal of panic in the locality, but nothing more serious than this took place. None has been seriously injured, although some four persons were assaulted. The arrival of the Police on the scene, however, averted more trouble.

The Assistant Controller has to distribute food stuffs imported under the priority certificates granted by the Controller, and prices are fixed by him at which the wholesale merchants have to give the grain to petty dealers, at a small margin of profit. In the last week with the consent of the Director of Civil Supplies three firms were selected by the Assistant Controller who were given the monopoly for distributing the grain among the retail dealers, but this arrangement was not approved of by the latter. The retail dealers then suggested that they would form a syndicate of their whole body to which the whole lot of grain should be given and they went in a deputation to the Assistant Controller, who promised to consider the matter.

Mr. Behramji, the Assistant Controller, sent an order on Thursday morning, to one of the firms selected by him, Ramji Shivji for thirty bags of rice, and Mr. Nallaseth, an Inspector under the Assistant Controller was sent to the Bhath Bunder with the men to bring the grain. The Inspector, it is stated, was assaulted there, and he reported the whole matter to the Assistant Controller. The culminating point was reached on Thursday afternoon when the grain dealers proceeded to the Assistant Controller's Office and there threw stones at the building, and assaulted him. So far none has been arrested, and the Police are making further enquiries in the matter.

SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Civil supplies:—

Many complaints have been received regarding the delay involved in obtaining orders through the Director of Civil Supplies for the supply of foodgrains and to the effect that after such orders are received, it is not possible to obtain the grain at the rates fixed by the Controller, owing to persons holding the grain demanding higher rates. It is in the first place necessary to explain that rice can only be imported from Rangoon under licenses issued by the Director of Civil Supplies. Such licenses are given only on the condition that the rice imported under them is at the disposal of the Director, that is to say, the importer can only hand it over to persons carrying an order from the Director, and must give it at a price fixed by the Director. Much difficulty has been experienced however, in preventing undue prices being charged and unnecessary intermediate transactions taking place between the importer and the retail dealer which render it impossible for the retailer to sell at the prices fixed by the authorities.

Dealing first with the demands from the mofussil, it is necessary that orders on the importer must be issued by the Director of Civil Supplies. It has been suggested that Collectors of Districts should be allowed to issue orders upon importers. This is however impossible because the supply of rice is not equal to the demand, and it is absolutely necessary that the Director should allocate the supply available according to the relative needs of the various districts of which he is in the best position to judge. The difficulties that have been experienced in obtaining grain at the proper prices for the mofussil have been very largely due to the action of the dealers themselves. They come with passes from the Collector of their District stating that they are respectable men and obtain orders from the Director of Civil Supplies. Numerous cases, however, have occurred in which they have immediately re-sold the Director's orders to other merchants—sometimes in the verandah of the Director's own Office. Merchants who thus buy the orders speculatively naturally attempt to obtain the rice at the dealer's price and then to sell it at a profit. It is proposed, therefore, to institute the following system as regards the mofussil supply.

SYSTEM FOR MOFUSSIL SUPPLY.

Firstly, all importers of rice from Burmah will be bound to sell only to such persons as bring an order from the Director of Civil Supplies. As noted above this is already the rule.

Secondly, certain responsible firms will be selected and appointed in Bombay to act as intermediaries between the importers and mofussil dealers.

Thirdly, mofussil dealers who bring a pass from the Collector or Political Agent of their local area will obtain orders from the Director of Civil Supplies. The Director will distribute these orders according to his discretion and to the relative wants at the time of the respective districts.

Fourthly, the mofussil dealers on obtaining the Director's order will pay to the responsible firm appointed to take charge of that particular district the controlled price of the rice. The firm will thereupon book the rice to the station of the mofussil dealer.

Fifthly, the mofussil dealers will take delivery of the grain at their local stations. It will then be the duty of the local officials to see that the grain reaches the retailers and is sold by them at proper rates. By this means it is hoped to avoid the improper re-selling in Bombay and to overcome the difficulties which mofussil dealers at present experience in obtaining grain.

As regards Bombay, the retail dealers will, as at present, be given orders on approved syndicates of recognised firms who will receive orders from the Director to obtain rice from the importers. Orders will be given only to retail dealers who obtain licenses in return for agreeing to sell at the Director's retail rate. No assistance will be given to retail dealers who do not undertake to sell at these rates. Preference will be given to the managers of cheap grain shops. These shops must however, be *bonafide* shops, managed with a guarantee of good management.

There will be a meeting at the office of the Director of Civil Supplies at one o'clock on Monday the 31st March when persons interested in the scheme above setout are invited to attend.

CONTROL ON RICE IN BURMA.

NOT TO BE REMOVED AT PRESENT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 26.

Mr. Gubbay, Foodstuffs Commissioner, left to-day for Calcutta with Dr. Innes. Before leaving he issued the following notifications in view of certain statements which have appeared in the local papers:—

"The Foodstuffs Commissioner considers it desirable to announce that the whole question of the rice control and of the present maximum price has been discussed with the Local Government and it has been decided that the existing circumstances neither justify the removal of control nor call for any alteration in the present maximum price. The Foodstuffs Commissioner is constantly receiving applications for licenses to ship rice from Burma to Indian ports. He is also frequently addressed by firms or persons who, though they have been granted licenses by the Director of Civil Supplies, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, are dissatisfied with the quantities represented by these licenses. The Foodstuffs Commissioner desires to make it known that the grant of import licenses is a matter which subjecting general principles he has left to the discretion of the Directors of Civil Supplies. Accordingly, he will ordinarily intervene on behalf of any applicant who addresses him direct to order either an investigation of the facts or a revision of the amount allotted to such applicant. Any representation made direct to the Foodstuffs Commissioner, will be acknowledged and forwarded to the Director of Civil Supplies concerned. No further action will be taken by the Foodstuffs Commissioner."

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

INCREASING NUMBER ON RELIEF WORKS.

According to the official reports, there was slight rain during the week ended the 25th instant, in Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts. Standing rabi crops are in fair to good condition in several districts, but have been slightly damaged by winds in parts of Karachi and Nawabshah. Picking of cotton is nearly over. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress in some places and preparations are being made for next season's cultivation. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts. Cattle are generally in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is reported to be deficient in many parts. Prices of food-grains are high, but generally steady.

Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Standing crops are doing well. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and parts of Poona, the Panch Mahals, Broach and Satara districts. Test works are open in parts of the Panch Mahals. The number of persons on relief works including dependants on the last day of the week ending 22nd March were 12,706 in the Panch Mahals, 1,220 in Broach, 22,415 in Ahmednagar, 14,635 in Poona and 2,295 in the Satara district. The numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants were 976 in Ahmedabad, 9,500 in the Panch Mahals, 7,295 in Kaira, 2,725 in Broach, 2,583 in Kathiawar, 75 in East Khandesh, 1,836 in West Khandesh, 10,440 in Ahmednagar, 7,248 in Poona, 123 in Sholapur, 2,086 in Satara, 4,406 in Bijapur, 2,371 in the Belgaum district and 342 in the Palitana State. The numbers on test works were 100 in the Panch Mahals, 442 in Kaira, and 1,365 in the Poona district. The number of workers in the Palitana and Wadia States was 21 and 22 respectively. Distress is deepening in parts of the Panch Mahals, Broach and Poona districts. The people on relief are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No increase in mortality is reported. The medical arrangements are adequate. Public health is generally good except for small-pox at some places. There is no marked increase in crime. The numbers on works are increasing but scarcely any signs of wandering or emaciation are noticed. Some emigration was reported from parts of the Sholapur and Satara districts. The supply of food grains is generally sufficient though prices are ruling high. Cheap grain shops continue working in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik and Bijapur districts and Kathiawar Agency. The poor-house at Chembur in the Thana district for destitute immigrants into the City of Bombay continues working satisfactorily. The number of inmates on 22nd instant was 649. Private charitable relief is being organised and distributed in several places. The supply of fodder and water is insufficient in many places. Fodder is still being supplied to affected areas under Government arrangement, and extensive use is being made of prickly pear. The condition of cattle is bad in many districts. The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund is affording assistance in the supply of fodder and in other forms of relief.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent decision in appeal of two eminent judges of the High Court whereby they reversed the conviction of a person accused of assault by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates and set aside the order "warned and discharged" in the case of another points most forcibly, to the necessity for selecting for the responsible position of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, gentlemen of some legal attainment. I do not know what standard of legal knowledge or training is at present insisted on by Government in selecting the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, but a casual glance at the list of these appointments will not fail to impress one with ordinary intelligence that they are made rather with the view of satisfying the longings of well-to-do people to enhance their prestige and add external glamour to their names as persons possessing wealth and titles. Amongst the Honorary Presidency Magistrates we find a large proportion of doctors, merchants and gentlemen at large. Most of these have had no judicial training or experience and many of them even after they are appointed to these responsible duties have never cared to study the elements of criminal law and procedure. Is it any wonder then that you occasionally hear of miscarriage of justice? Of the numerous petty cases decided by these Magistrates daily hardly 5 per cent. are appealed against not because the accused are perfectly satisfied with the decisions in the remaining cases, but because the convicted persons in their cases belong to the poorest and most ignorant classes of the vast population of Bombay and are incapable or unwilling to undergo the trouble and expense of filing an appeal and consequently the irregularities brought to light in the recent case have rare chances of being exposed to public criticism. Moreover the punishments awarded in a majority of the convictions admit of no appeal under the law.

No one can deny how very desirable,—nay, essential—it is that the responsible powers of Presidency Magistrates, should be placed in the hands of competent and tried persons as far as possible unless Government only wish to satisfy the vanity of people who have wealth and influence to back them up. It is most dangerous to place the honour and liberties of the respectable poor of the second city in the Empire in the hands of incompetent or inexperienced Magistrates. But when irregularities are brought to light such as in the case under reference a reasonable person cannot find fault so much with the Honorary Magistrates concerned as with the principle on which the officer who has the power of making selection or bestowing favours acts.

Now Mr. Editor, the question that naturally arises is what should be done to improve matters and minimize the danger and risk involved in the present system of making these honorary appointments. My answer is alter the system; or if Government are bent on trying the experiment of training laymen in the work of administering law and justice there is a very good and effective remedy in their hands. There are scores of persons residing in Bombay who have in the past served Government in the capacity of First Class Magistrates with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their superiors as well as the public whom they served and who are now idling away their time as pensioners. A large proportion of these are still in sound health and vigour and are both able and willing to take up the duties of Honorary Presidency Magistrates if Government care to utilize them. I do not propose that the services of the present Honorary Magistrates should be dispensed with wholesale, but if one or two such trained and experienced men were associated with each of the existing Benches the result would be most beneficial. Not only will they act as a check against any possible irregularities owing to the intricacies of the law which the lay element in the Benches are not supposed to understand or fathom without long experience, but they will in the long run give the latter a much desired training in their responsible duties.

I can recall several instances of pensioned officers most successfully and efficiently carrying on the duties of Honorary Magistrates for several years in large towns and cities in the mofussil.

I understand that the stipendiary Presidency Magistrates are supposed to watch over the work of the Honorary Benches and guide them, but one can easily imagine how very difficult if not altogether impossible it would be for them to pay minute attention to numerous cases decided by these Magistrates daily in a summary manner.

Government can easily find out from the Accountant-General which out of the numerous pensioners on his list are by virtue of their past experience as Magistrates eligible to serve on the Benches of Honorary Magistrates.

As you, Mr. Editor, have offered fair and useful comments on this subject in your popular journal I trust you will support my above suggestion and if necessary bring it prominently to the notice of Government and the Honourable Judges of the High Court.—Yours, etc.,

A.

March 26.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the result of yesterday's games:—

DOUBLE HANDICAP.

C. E. Rich and F. A. Borissow beat N. L. Fisher and Capt. Carroll, 6—3, 6—2.

L. J. Baines beat H. H. Bell, 6—4, 6—1.

The following match will be played to-day:—

A. P. Goldney and A. K. Kebblewhite.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BAPTISTA.

A HEARTY RECEPTION.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday morning. Among her passengers was Mr. Joseph Baptista, the President of the Indian Home Rule League, who returned to this country after a stay of nearly two years in England, where he had been specially deputed by the Indian Home Rule League to create public opinion in favour of the political aspirations of his countrymen in view of the reforms promised in the Declaration made by the Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Montagu, on the 20th August, 1917.

Mr. Baptista's services to the Home Rule cause, ever since that cause was materialised in the formation of the Home Rule League are well known to the Indians at large, and so are his special services to the same cause while he has been so journing in Great Britain. Consequently, as soon as it became known that he was to land here yesterday morning from the mail steamer, hundreds of his countrymen resolved to give him a hearty reception, on the Port Trust wharf, where his feet would first touch the "terra Indiana," and, therefore, vast crowds were waiting for his landing near Ballard Pier from early morning. He came ashore precisely at 7-30 a.m., and was received with loud cries of "Long Live Mr. Baptista" by the whole multitude.

A deputation of the Indian Home Rule League, consisting of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Messrs. N. V. Kelkar. K. P. Khadilkar, S. M. Paranjpye, D. V. Gokhale Dr. Deshmuk, Drs. Sathye and Velkar, welcomed him most heartily, and Hon. Mr. Khaparde placed a garland around his neck. Without any further ceremony, he was conducted to a motor car, which he boarded along with the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Mr. S. M. Paranjpye and Dr. Sathye, and the car soon disappeared in the midst of the cries of "hurrah" rising from the crowds on the spot. Another car swept past the multitude carrying Dr. M. B. Velkar, and Mr. Baptista's family.

Other carriages followed in quick succession, and soon the bunder was deserted by those who had crowded it to have the first look of their patriot brother who had succeeded in securing India the help of the Labour Party in England.

TO-DAY'S RECEPTION TO MR. BAPTISTA

There will be a public reception at Shantaram's Chawl, Mugbhat Lane, Girgaon, to-day at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in honour of Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, the President of the Indian Home Rule League and the Vice-President of the Bombay National Union, when an address will be presented to him on behalf of the League. The Hon. Mr. Dadasaheb Khaparde will preside at the function.

CABLE DELAYS.

AN EXPLANATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 27.

The reasons for the cable delays were explained to a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" by the manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company, He said that the delay was mostly due to an interruption of the Bay of Biscay cables. The extremely bad weather at present in the bay was delaying, to a very great extent, the repair work by cable ships. In addition to that, during the last few days the delay had increased considerably owing to the interruption of telephonic communication between Alexandria and Suez. The delay was unavoidable, but other means of communication between those two points were being employed. "What those other means are I do not know" said the manager, "but I was informed of that fact by the head office. We have three cables in the Bay of Biscay and five cable ships working night and day, but on account of the bad weather, repairing difficulties are of course increased".

In reply to a question the manager said:—"The Government work got the preference. Everything else was put aside and the Government work put through. The pressure of the Government work was great. It is hoped that in the very near future delay on all classes of traffic will be reduced to a minimum. No doubt the delay is causing a great deal of inconvenience. Business people are shouting out that their cables are delayed, but there is no help for it."

RUXMANI HINDU LYING-IN HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

During the year under review the number of women delivered under the care of this Institution, this year amounts to 615, i.e. 52 more than last year (563). 687 patients were admitted to the Maternity Wards of the Hospital, out of which 72 were not in Labour, and were therefore discharged.

The hospital was shifted to the new building on Hughes Road in June 1918. The accommodation, now, is double of what it was in the old building. One Ward with 6 beds, has been set apart for Bhatia ladies in preference, and has been named "Jamnabai Mulraj Khatau Ward" in memory of the late Mrs. Mulraj Khatau. There are a few more Wards still available, to be thus specially named, according to the wishes of generous donors, and it is hoped that looking to the usefulness of the present Institution such help will be made available to it.

On account of better accommodation in the new building, greater facilities, quiet, and open air, the demand for the special ward has considerably increased, of late. Even ladies of high class families avail themselves of these facilities and prefer to be confined in the hospital to their own homes. This is undoubtedly a great step forward, and it is hoped the Hindu community will no longer feel the dread of hospital life, they used to feel some time back.

This year 4 nurses were fully trained and 6 more are in actual training.

BARRISTER WITH REVOLVER.

SCENE AT LONDON OPERA HOUSE.

At Bow-street Police Court before Mr. Graham Campbell (sitting in the Upper Court, Altamont), Charles Elmore, aged 51, barrister, of Dr. Johnson's-buildings, Temple, E.C., was charged with feloniously and maliciously pointing a loaded revolver at Allan Lewis Brooks and at Police-Constable Frank Hebbes at the London Opera House, Kingsway. Asked by the magistrate if he was legally represented in any way, the defendant replied, "No, I wish to state my own case. I am a member of the Bar."

Allan Lewis Brooks, a cadet of the 11th Battalion, O.C.B., said that on Monday about 4-45 p.m. he was at Stoll's Picture Theatre, London Opera House, Kingsway, with another cadet named Walmesley. They were sitting in the stalls directly behind the defendant, who suddenly turned round and, addressing Walmesley, asked him to take his feet away from the back of his chair. Walmesley at once did so. A few minutes later the defendant again turned round, and said to Walmesley, "Will you have the good manners to take your feet from the back of my seat?" Walmesley's feet at that time were nowhere near the back of the defendant's chair, and the witness said, "His feet are not near your seat." The defendant replied, "Another word from you, and you will go out of the theatre feet first." The witness said that he would take his chance about that. The defendant then turned round and said, "I'll send you to hell in about two minutes." He then raised himself in his seat, and covered the witness with an American automatic pistol which he had drawn from his pocket. The defendant pointed it directly at the witness, and muttered some words to the effect that it would take "a real man to stand up before that." The witness at once ran out and fetched a policeman. The manager went to the defendant, and asked him to come out, but he refused. The policeman then went down and brought the defendant to the back. A Royal Air Force officer in the meanwhile had wrested the revolver from the defendant's hand, and the witness assisted him to unload it for safety. There were nine cartridges in the magazine and one in the barrel.

The defendant.—I admit taking the revolver out of my pocket, and saying, "I have got something that will make you stop," but I did not point it at you or attempt to shoot, although you were laughing and sneering at me. No doubt, I ought to have sent for the manager and complained.

Police-Constable Hebbes said that when he went to the defendant and asked him to come out, he pulled a revolver from his overcoat pocket, and pointed it at him saying, "This is an organized plan, and I shall have to do something to stop this police persecution." An officer of the R.A.F. took hold of the defendant's arm, and a great struggle started, in which some 20 soldiers and others took part.

Mr. Graham Campbell said that he proposed to adjourn the case for the attendance of the R.A.F. officer who had been mentioned.

The defendant asked to be admitted to bail, remarking that no one had ever been in any danger from the revolver, which having the safety-catch up, could not possibly go off.

Mr. Graham Campbell said that he had seriously considered the question of bail, and must decline to grant it. The defendant was accordingly remanded in custody.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In yesterday's issue of your valued paper has appeared under heading "Small Causes Court,—An unsuccessful Municipal Appeal," the Judgment delivered on the construction of the Section 167 of the Municipal Act, and it fully confirms my own interpretation of the section stated by me in my letter of the 10th September 1914, addressed to Mr. Cadell, the then Municipal Commissioner. The language of the Section being plain enough for a man understanding English to make out its meaning, I felt surprised when Mr. Cadell contradicted my interpretation by his letters published under my communication in the issue of the 6th ultimo of your paper. Being desirous of going through the matter, I had inquired about all the facts that must have led Mr. Cadell to construe that section in the manner he did, and found that I had been wrong in superficially reading the Section of the Act and that Mr. Cadell had been right. Mr. Crerar's confirmation of Mr. Cadell's interpretation of that Section published with my letter in the issue of your paper of the 17th instant has further proved the existence of some sound bases for the guidance towards procedure in the Municipal Administration and assuredly those bases had led both Mr. Cadell and Mr. Crerar to come at different times and in different cases to bring out the same result. I am in possession of some such materials and can prove them any time I am wanted to do. I can confidently state here that though the judgment above referred to will give ample relief to the rate-paying public in one way, it must demolish at one stretch the whole structure constructed for the general guidance of the Municipality by Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, who had been the Master Builder of the Act, nay, it will create an additional and enormous work for both the Assessor and Commissioner, once the settled rules and procedure are ignored. Section 2 (a) of the Act has recognised the usage followed years before the Act of 1888 came into force, and there is abundant evidence to prove that the Sections in the Act had been framed so as to depend on the usage then established. It is important to remember that the same hand, Mr. Ollivant's, had constructed the two wheels, the Manual of Accounts for the Assessment and Collection Department and the Act, so as to mesh together and work without friction. Section 167 of the Act together with the method of working it has been completely laid down and once that method is disturbed, Mr. Ollivant must reappear to end the consequent confusion that will ensue.—Yours, etc.

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

Chowpaty Road, Anjud Kanan,

Bombay, March 27.

MATERNITY EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD IN FEB. 1920.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 27.

At a meteing of the Council of the Association of Medical Women in India held in Delhi last December, a proposal to organise an exhibition in maternity and infant welfare work was discussed. The Council felt very desirous of doing something to improve the conditions of child-birth and reduce the high rate of infant mortality in India and it was felt that one of the most necessary steps was to endeavour to spread a knowledge of infant welfare and hygiene among the uneducated classes.

It was believed that an exhibition similar to that held in England in connection with the Baby Week in 1917, would have excellent results, if suitably adapted for the needs in India. But it was felt that if such an effort were to be successful it must be supported by all classes of the educated community. A representative meeting was therefore called and a scheme to form the basis of discussion was drafted which ran as follows:—

1. That an exhibition in maternity and infant welfare work should be held in Delhi in February 1920, and that her Excellency Lady Chelmsford should be asked to patronise.

2. That a general committee should be formed of ladies and gentlemen interested in the scheme of which the present meeting should be the nucleus and that from among the members of the general committee an organising committee should be formed, each member of which will undertake the organisation of one section of the exhibition.

3. That the exhibition should include the following sections: Prematernity, Maternity, Infant Childhood, Hygiene, and Sanitation, Home Nursing, First Aid and that arrangements should be made for amusements, refreshments, etc.

At a meeting held on March 20th there were present: the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman, Colonel Beadon, I. A. Deputy Commissioner, Mrs. Knolliji, Colonel C. H. James, C.I.R.I.M.S., Dr. Sethna, L.M. & S., D.Ph. Health Officer, Dr. Houlton, W.M.B., Mrs. Chatterji, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Young, M.B., Miss Darbyshire R.R.C., Mr. Raghbir Singh, Mr. Thomas, Hakim M. Ajmal Khan, Dr. Balfour M.B., W.M.B.

Dr. Balfour explained the reasons for calling the meeting briefly that the suggestion to have an exhibition resembling the one held in England in 1917, had come from the Association of Medical Women in India, who believed that measures taken to spread at least an elementary knowledge of maternity and infant welfare among Indian women would have an excellent effect, in improving the conditions of child-birth and reducing the high infant mortality in India. It was believed that to ensure success an effort must be made by all the educated classes of the community. Certain lines on which the exhibition might be organised were suggested.

Mr. Sharp then put the question to the meeting whether such an exhibition were desirable or not. After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed that it was desired and should be carried out.

A GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A general committee to further the scheme was then nominated consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen in addition to those already present:—

Mrs. Birron, Mrs. Austin Smith, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mrs. Buckwell, Mrs. Shee Parshad Hakim Sahib, Mrs. Sultan Singh, Mrs. Ansari, Miss Jermod Nasir-ud-din, Rai Bahadur Sheo Prasad, C.I.E., O.B.E., Miss Williams, Colonel Hutchinson and K. C. Roy.

The Executive Committee was further nominated consisting of the following:—

Colonel Beadon, Colonel James, Mr. Sethna, Dr. Balfour, Miss Griffin, Mr. Chatterji, Mr. Raghbir Singh, Mrs. Young, Hakim M. Ajmal Khan, with power to add to its number. It was resolved that the Executive Committee should be instructed to approach the Government of India through the Delhi Municipality for a grant of Rs. 5,000 to start the work and that the proposal to raise money by public subscription should be deferred until nearer the time of holding the exhibition.

COMMITTEE OF INDIAN LADIES.

It was resolved on the suggestion of the Hakim Sahib that a committee of Indian ladies should be formed to be in touch with the Executive Committee, Mrs. Chatterji, and Mrs. Young being also members of the ladies' committee.

INFANT MORTALITY IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council in reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. Brojendra Kishore Roy Chowdhuri, the Hon. Mr. O'Mally stated that infant mortality was undoubtedly high in Bengal, the number of deaths during the last year being 308,537. The Government intended to take up the question of child welfare with special reference to infant mortality and to consider what measures could be taken to reduce and prevent the high death rate among infants.

S. S. NAGOYA.

NOT TO SAIL UNTIL 19TH.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. inform us that owing to the alterations in the programme of the sailings of the Homeward Mail steamers occasioned by the detention of certain vessels in Australia, the Nagoya which was fixed to take the Homeward Mails of the 12th April will not now sail until the 19th idem, and the Karmala which was fixed for the 19th April will now leave on the 26th of next month. They also inform us that under instructions from the Admiralty the Ormonde sailing on the 8th April will not call at Marseilles but will proceed direct from Egypt to England.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

A Grand Public Meeting.

TO GIVE

WELCOME AND ADDRESS

TO

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA

PRESIDENT.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE

In Shantaram's Chawl at 7 p.m. under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde

Speakers—Mr. N. C. Kelkar,
„ B. G. Horniman,
„ Jamnadas Dwarkadas,
„ S. M. Paranjpe,
„ C. V. Vaidya.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 28th March, 1919.

BOLSHEVISM ERUPTS.

Bolshevism in Central Europe has passed from a portent into a reality, and now the descent from the North has set Hungary in flame. Lenin, who is the most consistent advocate of Bolshevism as a permanent order, has time and again been warning his associates that a Communist Russia cannot exist alongside a Capitalist Europe. Last December he proclaimed: "Our chief hope, our chief support is in the proletariat of Western Europe, in the proletariat of the more advanced countries." Persistent propaganda in the interests of Bolshevism has characterised the rule of Lenin, who realised from the beginning that the isolation of Russia would mean the early collapse of the Bolshevist regime. In Germany there is a considerable number of local soviet republics. News about Austria-Hungary has been scarce of late, the only intelligence received being devoted to the formation of new nationalities and their appeals to the Peace Conference for recognition. Czechs, Rumanians, Crotians, Serbians, Poles, Hungarians and German-Austrians have been busy with schemes of their own future, but Budapesth has all along been a centre of growing soviet disaffection. On the dissolution of Austria-Hungary, Hungary declared its independence under the leadership of Count Karolyi, an event which came in for the phlegmatic approval of the Allies. What happened after it, during the last four months, to predispose the country towards the Bolshevist dictatorship now announced, is not exactly known, but we are given a brief account of the circumstances under which the cabinet resigned, abandoning the country to the Hungarian Socialist Party.

In the proclamation announcing his resignation, Count Karolyi declares that the aim of the Entente's further occupation of Hungary is to make Hungary a base of operations against the Russian Soviet Army and that the land evacuated by the Hungarians will be given to Czech troops by which the Russian Soviet Army is to be overcome. Colonel Vix, the leader of the Entente Commission, also foreshadowed the extended occupation of the Hungarian districts "owing to the Government's inability to cope with Bolshevism." Whatever be the aims of the Entente in inviting Czech troops to occupy parts of Hungary, it is conceivable that the Hungarians regard it as an inroad prejudicial to their freedom and indicative of the creation of interests which will be of advantage to the new nations that are the favourites of the Entente and sponsored by them into existence. That the Entente is still apprehensive of the opportunities of Germany in Middle and Eastern Europe, is natural, and the comments of the British and French Press regarding the present upheaval are a sufficient indication of the anxieties of the Entente. For, Hungary's adoption of Bolshevism is deplored as endangering the efforts of the Entente to build up the Rumanian, Polish and Czecho-Slovak states as "bulwarks against the German domination of Central Europe". One of the objects of the liberation of oppressed nations in Central and Eastern Europe is thus the creation of what the "Times" would call a "barrier of free peoples" against German aggression in future. The Karolyi Cabinet resigned on account of the larger occupation of Hungary by troops detailed by the Entente and belonging to the Czechs. Rumanians and Poles. The new Government has declared martial law and proclaimed an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia. Thus Hungary with its teeming millions has become a large theatre of Bolshevism.

The Entente despatch which has apparently precipitated the crisis was dated March 19, but the reports about the Russian situation during the week previous to it were depressing. The Entente in dealing with the Russian Bolshevists had launched three expeditions to nibble at three corners in two continents. There were attacks at Vladivostock, Archangel and Odessa, but nothing decisive, except what may be of defensive value, has been achieved by them. There has been practically no avenue of entrance, while latterly the situation at Odessa has been distinctly gloomy. On March 13 the position was reported to be "gloomy and very unpleasant"; the Bolshevists were forcing back the Don Army; they were gaining ground against the Orenburg Cossacks who were demoralised and devoid of munitions; and lastly Ukrainians and Poles were ceaselessly fighting. Kherson was being shelled and a large Bolshevist force was descending on Alexandrija. As for the work of the Entente expeditions at Archangel and Vladivostock, "no news" has been the best news. It is not known if the danger of a Bolshevist invasion of Hungary was so serious a contigency as to justify foreign interference. If foreign troops were invited for the purpose of defending the country against Russian Bolshevism, the very evil sought to be averted has come, not from Russian invasion, but from the country itself, and the Red Flag has been hoisted.

According to Lenin, Bolshevists proceed with the exercise of "iron power, which will not spare enemies". In Russia, since the Revolution of March 1917, there have been two stages in the advance of Bolshevism, and in Bolshevist Governments they are bound to repeat themselves. The first is the prosecution of a class-war in which the slogan is "Down with the Bourgeoisie". Lured by dreams of the millenium the proletariat government confiscates land, private holdings, factories and banks. In Russia there were scenes of reckless butchery, but after the first stage came the real struggle of sustaining the government based on nationalised wealth. In Hungary the government has decreed the socialisation of land and industries, and summoned all the people for armed alliance with Russia. The collusion of Germany is a doubtful point, but in the general appeal for severance of all connections from the Peace Conference the workers of Germany also are included. The time has come for the realisation of the fact that Bolshevism is not a mere homicidal mania of the masses, but however it is provoked,—whether by famine or despair of national freedom or illusions of the masses—the danger is of an international character. Serious allegations against the Entente have been made by Karolyi. The situation is full of uncertainties and terror, when Lenin the champion of the Red Flag is greeted in Budapesth and in Moscow as the hero and leader of the international proletariat.

SEEF-DETERMINATION!

Egypt is under Martial Law. Disorders are general in the provinces and air-patrols are machine-gunning crowds, inflicting considerable casualties. The circumstances that drew the country into the present tumult have been briefly stated in the House of Commons, and the official narrative does not contain a single word that can be given in justification of the acts which have brought about this tragedy. Of what crime has Egypt been guilty that she should be visited by this experience of violence and bloodshed? If it were the intention of the Government to put the people in the wrong by repressive conduct since November last, it has failed, since it is, as it stands, a story of wanton provocation by officialdom. We regret that his Majesty's Government should in this series of episodes, have been endorsing the decisions of the High Commissioner and pursuing the policy of provocation which has resulted in the present disturbance. The Nationalist Party was guilty of nothing more than having urged a programme of complete autonomy for Egypt, giving to Britain the right of supervision in the interests of the public debt and facilities for shipping in the Suez Canal. A more open and straightforward course cannot be conceived. The deputation first called at the British Residency and asked for leave to proceed to London for the purpose of propagating this programme. Simultaneously with this demand they inaugurated a campaign of agitation in Egypt and there is not the faintest suggestion that they resorted to any means which can be called unconstitutional. His Majesty's Government began with the barren phrase about "sympathising with the idea of giving the Egyptians an increasing share in the administration of the country"—but they could not abandon their responsibility for order and good government, and safeguarding the interests and rights of the native and foreign populations. It is a formula so vast and vague that it means nothing in particular, except that the Government was hostile. Whether there was any useful purpose to be served by Nationalist leaders going to London or not, was not for the British Government to decide. They were warned against "immoderate demands" and finally the two ministers were told that their visit would be welcome, but they should consult their dignity and not—most amazing of all—let their visit clash with the Peace Conference. In every sentence of the official narrative there is a statement of contradiction. In spite of all this equivocal periphrasis about their being very welcome in London and the danger of their being ill-received, the ministers pressed for permission to visit London with the claim of autonomy. As to who, so far, conducted themselves with candour, honour and principle, the Government themselves could scarcely have any doubt. While the Government prevaricated, the ministers pressed for their right, and seeing that under soft excuses there was a real policy of obstruction, they resigned. At this stage His Majesty's Government invited the two ex-ministers to come to London, as if they were parties with a private grievance. As it was their object to go as a deputation and not to whine about their maltreatment, they demanded that leave should be given for the Nationalist deputation as well and declined to go unless it were. Then we are told that the Nationalists "endeavoured" to prevent the formation of a ministry, and that they "intimidated" the Sultan and those willing to accept office. This story of "intimidation" is one of full-blooded bathos and sheer inanity. It is impossible for serious people to consider it. People cannot be intimidated from accepting office if they have any business to accept it. The Sultan then appealed for protection against his own people—and the protection came in the form of an order deporting the Nationalist leaders. As a result of this high-handed procedure there have been riots and tumult and bloodshed.

In this wretched story, there is no allegation against the Nationalists that can be construed against them, except that they patriotically demanded the right of autonomy. If under British Rule that claim cannot be made without persecution, it is not worthwhile talking of loyalty. The demand for self-determination seems to be a crime in the case of non-European peoples who apparently have not even the right of stating what they want. The crime of Oliver Twist, namely, that of asking for more, always agitates Bumbledom; but that his Majesty's Government should have been an assenting party to a policy of persecuting those who merely asked their due is disgraceful. The only hope in the face of this flouting of national opinion lies in the unity of the parties in Egypt. General Allenby is now appointed as Special High Commissioner. He is the conqueror of Palestine, but in a constitutional agitation, the appearance of soldiers in supreme office is disquieting. The whole story is one of wanton injustice and provocation, and will not end with deportations and martial law.

Notes of the Day.

Reparation Claims.

The Reparation Commission has reduced the Allied claims to 8,000 millions sterling, which is certainly much less than 40,000 millions sterling, which was the estimate of the United States Treasury. Spread over a period of forty years, the amount to be liquidated by Germany will be 16,000 millions and the problem is one of realising the sum from Germany. According to American opinion, the resources of Germany amount to 2,400 millions of which 1,600 millions are directly available by the confiscation of assets comprising merchantmen, railways, mines in Alsace Lorraine, coal and iron in the Soar valley, foreign securities and Government property in the colonies. The problem of getting the colossal balance is still unsolved. If the sum is to be paid in forty annual instalments, 340 millions have to be got every year out of Germany. Mr. Moreton Frewen writing in the "Spectator" calculates the annual savings of the German nation to be 400 millions, which sum, he says, at the present scale of prices is equivalent to 800 millions. He suggests that the Allies should secure the sum in interest-bearing bonds and appoint Receivers for German State-Railways and Customs. The allotment of the sum among the Allies is another problem on which the Paris Commission has yet to report.

Food Grain Situation.

On Wednesday we published an important communication from the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas about the situation of food-grains in the Presidency. He states in his letter that at present, on the whole, the Bombay Presidency is bare of stocks of food-grains and that the situation "lends itself most temptingly to profiteering by middlemen". Besides that, he complains that the arrangements for the distribution of food-grains which are under control are not effective and that very little food-grain is available at controlled rates in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas speaks from personal knowledge of the question and his suggestions in this direction require the immediate attention of the Government of Bombay, otherwise the situation will grow more complex and it will be difficult to cope with it. In the meantime, Government, as well as the leaders of the people, should drise to the occasion and meet the situation with better efficiency and organisation. Government should devise a speedy and easy machinery for giving grain to the merchants and the leaders of the people should induce merchants to refrain from profiteering and encourage the opening of cheap grain shops.

Rice Control.

For some time past we have been receiving grave complaints regarding the operations of the Rice Control in the City of Bombay. This department has always been in bad odour. Our readers will remember the amazing proposal made at one time for the formation of a Company or Syndicate which was to enjoy a monopoly and in which the Assistant Controller was to be concerned. That scheme was knocked on the head but the subsequent history of the Control has not been a happy one and dealers are seething with grievances which require the attention of somebody in high authority who has not hitherto been concerned in this business, if not a committee of enquiry. Things must have reached a pretty high pitch of wrongness, when rice merchants, ordinarily a very peaceful class, invade the Assistant Controller's Office and resort to violence.

Sir George Lloyd's Tour.

Sir George Lloyd is now on a visit to some of the famine centres in Gujarat to see for himself the way relief is granted. We are glad that his Excellency is keen on having first-hand knowledge of the conditions now prevailing, but there is danger that he may look too much through official glasses and judging from the state of things as seen in official reports concerning distress and relief. A correspondent, who has been doing considerable service as a voluntary worker in some famine areas, writes from Aslali that Government subordinates touring the villages in advance are tidying up things for a special exhibition of their work and asking villagers not to lodge any complaints before his Excellency. The enthusiasm of subordinate officials to give a good appearance to their work all along the prescribed route is natural, but the injunction that his Excellency must not be approached with complaints about inadequate relief is calculated to defeat the objects of the tour.

Need for Direct Inspection

Further, our correspondent insists that for a real view of the situation, the route chosen and the villages selected for inspection are not at all satisfactory. For instance to see the actual conditions in South Dasheroi, his Excellency should go round Hirapur, Udrel, Bhuval, Kana, Chandial and the surrounding areas. In the villages mentioned above grass has been distributed only once, and according to notification, only those who grow rabi crops get it. Even among those, many are left out. Again, on account of the failure of crops in previous years, the lands of poor agriculturists were taken back and returned under a new agreement, and it is alleged, Government have not given *tagavi* grants to them. The grass supplied to some of them is not sufficient to last through a month for 25 bullocks. Our correspondent says that the question of *tagavi* and grass is a crying scandal in the area in which he works as a member of the Famine Relief Committee. It is up to his Excellency to call up a few farmers and directly learn from them how acute the situation is and how relief can be improved. If the present route is unsatisfactory, it should be changed so that surprise visits can be paid to a few of the most neglected areas.

Reforms and Black Act.

One of the most spurious cries raised of late in the Anglo-Indian press is that Indian opposition to the Black Bills will adversely affect the reforms and that a doubt will be raised in England if Indian politicians who oppose the legislative measures deemed necessary by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Rowlatt Committee, are fit to be entrusted with power. That this is an endeavour to confuse the issues is apparent. For, the Rowlatt Report itself clearly says that the vast majority of Indians are thoroughly loyal and law-abiding and that revolutionary and anarchical movements are limited to a very few people. In demolishing this unjust contention the "Leader" rightly asks,

> "Are we to believe that the Englishman's notion of politics is that Indians if they want justice done to their claims must unquestioningly become parties to legislation in the necessity of which at the present moment they do not believe, must surrender their right and duty of criticism and must simply enter into an illegitimate bargain in order to facilitate the passage of the coming Reform Bill? We do not accept the position and we shall be surprised if the Englishman 'at home' expects us to accept it."

Saul Among the Prophets!

What has the "Bengalee", which condemns Satyagraha for fear the reforms should be wrecked got to say to this? To surrender the agitation against the Black Act before it is withdrawn means, in the words of the "Leader", paying "for the reforms a price that will take away from their value so much as to make their effect nearly nugatory." "We are bound to say", adds the "Leader", "that the price which is evidently demanded of us we would not pay if we could and could not pay if we would." This must be sore reading to the "Bengalee" and others of its ilk!

Exclusive Information.

Reuter's Delhi correspondent has been cabling "news" to England about the Congress and its deputation, much of which will be strange reading in this country. According to "India", this veracious person has stated "that a deputation of the Indian National Congress, consisting of some thirty members, will visit England in the Spring in connection with the Reform Scheme. The first batch—mainly of the extreme party—is sailing at the end of April, while Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be at the head of a deputation of Moderates"! We do not know how this gentleman omitted to complete the information by saying Mr. Chintamani is leading the Nationalist party and that Mr. Sastri is a vehement opponent of the Reform Scheme!

VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, March 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by his staff arrived by a special train this morning at 8-30 at the Hyderabad railway station. His Excellency was received by his Exalted Highness the Nizam and the Hon. the Resident Sir Stuart Fraser. Accompanied by his Exalted Highness he then left the station and was driven to the Falaknama Palace which is one of the finest buildings in India.

His Excellency will reside at the palace till his departure. According to the programme for to-day his Excellency will receive formal visits at the palace from the Maharajah Kishen Pershad, Nawab Vilayet Jung and Latafat Jung, cabinet ministers and Nawab Sir Faridoon Mulk, Assistant Minister of the Political Department. At 11-30, his Exalted Highness will pay a visit to his Excellency and the return visit will be made at the Chowmahala Palace. The State banquet will take place at the same place this evening at which some two hundred guests have been invited.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 27.

According to the latest information Lord and Lady Willingdon will probably arrive in Madras on or about April 10th and that they propose on their arrival to spend about a week here after their voyage. The arrangement for the usual annual move to Ootacamund at present fixed for April 19th will stand.

HUNGARY BOLSHEVISED!

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

ARMED ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIAN PROLETARIAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 27.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—A telegram from Budapest via Berlin, says, the Hungarian Soviet Government has issued a proclamation declaring that the proletariat of Hungary has taken all power into its own hands owing to the decision of the Paris Conference to occupy almost the whole of Hungary. Government decrees the socialisation of all large estates, mines, big industries, banks and transport and declares its complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government and contracts an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia.

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

The Hungarian Soviet Government's proclamation further declares that the State Council will organise a proletariat army against the Hungarian landowners, capitalists, the Roumanian boyards and the Czech bourgeoisie and invites the workers and peasants of Bohemia, Rumania, Serbia and Croatia, to conclude an armed alliance to co-operate against them. It calls on the workers of Germany and German-Austria to follow the example of Hungary by severing relations with the Peace Conference and forming an alliance with Moscow.

SERIOUSLY REGARDED BY ANGLO-FRENCH PRESS.

Hungary's adoption of Bolshevism is regarded very seriously by the British and French press chiefly as endangering the Entente's efforts to build up the Roumanian, Polish and Czecho-Slovak states as bulwarks against German domination of Central Europe. All the three states are menaced by advancing Bolshevik armies.

The neutral zone decided upon by the Peace Conference was intended to make the Hungarians desist from attacking the Roumanians and communicating with the Russians while it closed the gap between Roumania and Poland.

According to Vienna despatches the Entente's Note which precipitated the crisis was dated Belgrade 19th March, and defined the zone as a belt 140 miles long and forty wide, virtually shutting Hungary behind the rivers Thesis, Szamos and Maros and including the towns of Grosswardein and Debreczin and the whole of the Bihar country.

The note required the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops behind the Western boundary of the belt within ten days and authorised the Roumanians to advance to the Eastern boundary. The civil Government of the neutral zone was to be exercised by the Hungarians under the Allied control.

GERMAN COLLUSION WITH BOLSHEVISTS.

Statements issued in Budapest accuse the Entente of forcing a revolution, but the crisis was more probably due to the occupation of parts of Hungary by the Czecho-Slovaks and the Roumanians, while signs are not wanting of German collusion with the Bolshevists. Ex-Minister Dernburg, writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt," says Germany, threatened with dishonour instead of security on the West must turn Eastwards to satisfy her needs and realise her future.

COUNT KAROLYI'S PROCLAMATION.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 27.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vienna says, Count Karolyi, in a proclamation announcing his resignation, declares that the aim of the Entente's further occupation of Hungary is to make Hungary a base of operations against the Russian Soviet army and that the land evacuated by the Hungarians will be given to Czech troops, by which the Russian Soviet army is to be overcome.

NEW PRESIDENT OF HUNGARY.

RUMOUR OF RUSSIAN ARMY'S ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 27.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin, dated the 22nd March, says, Alexander Gorbai will assume the presidency of the Hungarian Soviet Government. The Cabinet includes Belakun and Pogany. Commissaries for Foreign Affairs and War.

The newspapers in Budapest have ceased publication. Rumours have reached Berlin that the new Government intends to conclude an alliance with the Bolshevists, three of whose emissaries are already in Budapest bringing the story that the Russian army has reached the Brody Stanislau line and is advancing on Lemberg and may be expected in Budapest in a fortnight, but Berlin papers scout the reports, pointing out that the Bolshevist emissary, Radek, when in Berlin, frequently spread similar reports.

FEARED ENTENTE OCCUPATION.

LENIN HAILED AS LEADER OF INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 27.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Budapest says, according to a Hungarian semi-official statement, the Note handed to Karolyi intimated that more important points in the neutral zone formed by a line of demarcation would be occupied by the Entente troops.

The formation of the Soviet was communicated by a wireless to Moscow and Lenin came to the instrument and was greeted as the leader of the international proletariat. He replied stating that it was necessary to maintain the permanent wireless communication between Budapest and Moscow in order to communicate the decisions of the Moscow congress and report on the military situation.

LANDING OF POLES AT DANZIG

THREATENED GERMAN ARMED RESISTANCE.

CATEGORICAL REJECTION OF ALLIED PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., March 27.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says the Germans have informed the Allied commissioners that the German Government will in no case permit the landing of Poles at Danzig. It also refuses to permit the Allied and Polish officers to travel without restriction in the territories east of the Vistula. The note is regarded as a categorical rejection of all the Allied proposals regarding Danzig.

LONDON, March 22.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin says that the press foreshadows a military resistance if the landing of the Polish troops at Danzig is attempted and alternatively hesitates not to attend the Versailles Peace Conference.

NEUTRALS AND THE LEAGUE.

DISCUSSION OF SUGGESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., March 27.

A communique from Paris says the League of Nations Commission this afternoon discussed a number of amendments suggested as a result of the recent exchange of views with the representatives of Neutral States or as a result of the constructive criticism to which the Covenant has been generally submitted.

ASSOCIATION MATCH AT GLASGOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., March 27.

In an association match at Glasgow, Scotland beat Ireland by two goals to one.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., March 27.

The following is the result of the billiards championship played at Thurstons, Leicester Square:—

Inman	16,000
Stevenson	9,468

BRITAIN'S AIR FORCES.

RECENT ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., March 27.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons introducing the Air Force estimates, Sir John Seely, after pointing out that the Air Forces were still required in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Archangel and the nearest Middle East, declared that it was in these theatres that air power was most advantageous and where air development would probably have its greatest future.

Sir John Seely mentioned that a British political officer in Bagdad had been enabled to make the same number of inspections in order to maintain friendly relations with the inhabitants in the course of two days by aeroplane, as he could do in two months previously. (Cheers.) This was an astonishing justification of the claim that in view of the absence of fogs and lack of other communications in those regions more could be accomplished there aerially than in any other way. Flying there might be immediately profitable for the conveyance of light goods.

LABOUR SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES WITH RAILWAYMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22
Recd. 11-20 a.m., March 27.

A series of conferences between railway men and Government officials began at Downing Street yesterday morning and continued at the Board of Trade in the afternoon lasting late into the evening. No agreement was reached and the conference was adjourned till Sunday afternoon.

The representatives of 130 London district branches of the Railwaymen's Union met last evening and passed a resolution insisting upon the acceptance of the full demands in the national programme. The resolution will be submitted to a mass meeting of members on Sunday.

SETTLEMENT LIKELY TO BE REACHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 27.

It is understood that to-day's Railway Conference proceeded satisfactorily and there is a great likelihood of a settlement being achieved.

Mr. Bromley, Secretary of the Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Society, said the proceedings were most amicable and Government was most desirous of satisfying the men's demands.

DISMEMBERED TURKEY.

MOSLEM LEADERS' APPEAL

SPIRITUAL SOVEREIGNTY MUST BE MAINTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Mar. 27.

The signatories of the Moslem letter to Mr. Balfour have again written to Mr. Balfour welcoming the proposal to create self-governing institutions in the occupied provinces of Turkey and Armenia under the guarantee of the League of Nations but very strongly deprecating the suggestion to sever them absolutely from Turkey. The signatories suggest that the British Government might accede to the pre-war request of the Turkish Government for the loan of the services of a distinguished Anglo-Indian administrator with a competent staff to take charge of the civil and revenue administration in Asia Minor. They strongly urge that anyhow the proposed new autonomous states should not be withdrawn from the spiritual suzerainty of the Ottoman Sovereign as Caliph.

With regard to the suggested creation of a Jewish state of Palestine the signatories affirm that if the Peace Conference should decide to make Palestine a self-governing state the entire Mussulman world would resent its being placed under any but a Mussulman ruler.

WORKING TOWARDS INDIA'S GOAL.

LORD WILLINGDON AT INDIAN SOCIAL CLUB IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Mar. 27.

Lord Willingdon was to-day entertained to a farewell reception by the Indian Social Club in London. Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, who presided, eulogised the services of Lord and Lady Willingdon in Bombay and said all their friends were confident that their tenure in Madras would be no less successful.

Lord Willingdon replying said that in Bombay he was confirmed in the view that the qualities necessary for an Englishman and an Indian were cooperation and trust. In Western India he had found that trust begat trust, confidence begat confidence and cooperation begat cooperation. He believed that no Englishman in India was anxious to keep India from attaining her goal. He wanted all Indians to be fair and to bear in mind that Englishmen had done a great deal towards helping to that goal. We should continue to do so and the sooner Indians arrived at the goal the better we would be pleased. We should rejoice to see the day when India would be in every way the equal sister of the self-governing Dominions. To that end all suspicion between Indians and Englishmen should be put aside and they should go hand in hand in working out India's destiny. He was determined in going to Madras to keep steadily before him the two qualities to which he referred. In working solidly and honestly toward the ideal of cooperation and trust he felt he had a wonderful helpmate in Lady Willingdon. (Cheers).

INDIAN REFORMS VITALLY URGENT.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS' LECTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

At a meeting of the Colonial Institute last night Brassey presiding and a number of Indian being present, Mr. Charles Roberts lecturing on Indian reforms said that Mr. Bonar Law and others had declared in favour of reform by successive stages and Mr. Montagu had recently declared that reform was vitally urgent and could not be delayed. It would be a great blow to British prestige in the East if such public declarations were not acted up to. While it could not be contended that the Government was committed to the details of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme they must certainly be regarded as committed to the principle of Indian reform. There was a substantial agreement regarding the principle of step by step advance towards the goal of self-government. It was impracticable, even if desirable, to leave India as it was.

Nobody doubted the suitability of Lord Sinha to occupy a post as Under-Secretary of India or a seat in the Lords. Though Indians would be the last to contend that all Indians possessed political acumen necessary for self-government, nobody would deny that a proportion was sufficiently capable and it was not necessary that the entire nation should be ripe for self-government under the scheme which was definitely framed to proceed by stages.

DIFFICULTY IN RAILWAY SITUATION.

MR. THOMAS' WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

The chief difficulty in the railway situation appears to be persuading the main body of the men's delegates to accept the compromises and prevent a breakaway by the hot headed section. Mr. Thomas warned a mass meeting of the London railwaymen yesterday evening against those who talked of nothing but strike and declared that they were not friends but enemies.

EGYPT UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

SEQUEL TO DEPORTATIONS.

SERIOUS RIOTING REPORTED IN MANY PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to the question with reference to the deportation of three nationalist leaders from Egypt, Mr. Dudley Ward said in November a deputation of nationalists headed by Saadpasha and Zaglul called at the British Residency and advocated a programme of complete autonomy in Egypt, which would leave Britain only the right of supervision of public debt and facilities for shipping in the Suez Canal. They demanded to be allowed to proceed to London immediately in order to submit demands. The nationalists simultaneously elected a committee of fourteen leaders and began an agitation throughout the country.

GOVERNMENT REFUSE TO ALLOW DEPUTATION TO PROCEED.

His Majesty's Government replied that while sympathising with the idea of giving the Egyptians an increasing share in the government of the country, they could not abandon their responsibility for order and good government in Egypt and for safeguarding the interests and rights of the native and foreign populations. No useful purpose would be served by the nationalist leaders coming to London and advancing immoderate demands, which it was impossible to entertain. The visit of the two ministers would be very welcome, but their own convenience and dignity would be better served if it were not timed to coincide with the first weeks of the Peace Conference, when Mr. Balfour was absent in Paris.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Government proposed that the visit should be postponed for a short time, whereupon the two ministers tendered their resignations. Sir Reginald Wingate was summoned to London at the beginning of January to report on the situation and the two ministers were invited to come to London in the middle of February. They declined unless the nationalist leaders were also permitted to proceed to London. His Majesty's Government was unable to accept such a condition and the resignations of the two ministers were accepted by the Sultan.

Steps were then taken to form a new ministry, but the nationalists endeavoured to prevent the formation of the ministry by intimidating the Sultan and those ministers willing to accept office. The Sultan appealed for protection and authority was given for the arrest and deportation to Malta of Saadpasha, Zaglul and three other nationalists.

RIOTING IN CAIRO AND ELSEWHERE

Since then there had been demonstrations and rioting in Cairo and one or two provincial centres, chiefly organised by students, who had enlisted the help of the town rabble. Collisions had occurred with the Egyptian police and British troops were engaged in maintaining order. There had been some casualties, while a few looters had been shot. These manifestations were not approved by the soberer elements of the population. There was every reason to believe that the situation was well in hand.

Lord Curzon made an identical statement in the House of Lords.

GENERAL ALLENBY APPOINTED SUPREME AUTHORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 8-0 a.m., Mar. 27.

In view of the situation in Egypt and the High Commissioner's absence, General Allenby has been appointed special High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan and has been directed to exercise supreme authority in all matters military and civil.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE PROVINCES.

MOB ATTACK GALIOUB STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 8-0 a.m., Mar. 27.

A telegram from Cairo dated the 15th March, says a demonstration at Alexandria was dispersed today quietly by the military, who did not need to fire. There have been demonstrations in various localities in the provinces, notably at Galioub, where a crowd of three thousand smashed the station buildings and cut the telegraph wires. Five British officers and four Indian soldiers, who were passengers by a train, bravely defended the station with revolvers. An aeroplane eventually swept down and dispersed the demonstrators.

AEROPLANE PATROLS MACHINE-GUNNING UNRULY CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 27.

CAIRO, March 16.—Disorders are general in the provinces and necessitate strong aeroplane patrols which machine-gun unruly crowds inflicting considerable casualties.

SIR R. WINGATE TO REMAIN IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 8-0 a.m., Mar. 27.

Reuter learns that Sir Reginald Wingate reached London last month from Egypt in response to the Government's summons to discuss the situation. The authorities regard his continued stay in an advisory capacity essential while Egypt remains under martial law.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION IMPROVED.

CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA TRANQUIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

Reuter learns that the situation in Egypt is distinctly better. Order has been restored in several towns. Cairo and Alexandria are quite tranquil.

PALESTINE CONDITIONS.

GEN.-ALLENBY'S REPORT TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

PARIS.—General Allenby arrived and reported to the Supreme Council on Palestine conditions. He returned to Egypt immediately without visiting London.

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Mar. 27.
LATER.

PARIS.—General Allenby called out Marshal Foch.

ALLEGED BURGLARY BY A SERGEANT.

SENSATION IN WELLINGTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WELLINGTON, March 25.

A good deal of sensation is caused by a burglary in the sergeants' mess of the Bazar Hill Camp, and Sergeant Johnson of the S. and T. Corps is alleged to have committed the offence. Briefly the details reported were as under:—The Officer Commanding, Bazar Hill Camp, sent for the Cantonment police and handed over Sergeant Johnson of S. and T. Corps, under Section 470 and 380 I. P. C. The police took up the case, and Sergeant Johnson was traced to be a deserter from the 102nd Battery R. F. A. He was born in Barrackpore in Bengal, enlisted at Nowshera on the 9th May, 1916, and deserted on the 20th February, 1919. He was going about in a Sergeant's uniform and was said to have arrived from Bombay, being attached to the S. and T. Corps there. He arrived at Bazar Hill Camp and took a loan of Rs. 5 from Sergeant Hopley, on the 15th instant. The Sergeants' mess of Bazar Hill Camp was broken open on the 16th instant. The suspicion fell on the accused, as he left the camp that night, and on the 17th instant he was seen in Ootacamund spending money freely. He purchased also a suit-case and a hat.

Several of the non-commissioned officers, who followed the track of the accused in Coonoor, detained him when he was making arrangements to leave by a motor for Mettapalayam. The Officer Commanding the Bazar Hill Camp sent an express telegram to the Officer Commanding at Quetta, who wired back that there was no sergeant by the number the accused gave, but there was one, Sergeant Johnson, whose regimental number was 56823. On the person of the accused, a railway warrant in the name of Private Griffin from Contral Station, Madras, up to Wellington, and a tour ticket of Messrs. Cook and Sons from Nagpur to Bombay were found. The accused is in police custody, and sub-inspectors Saille and Devarajulu Nailu are investigating into the matter.

CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, March 14:—Reuter's Paris correspondent learns from an authoritative source that no nation now wants Heligoland. Without constantly renewing the concrete protection, whereon Germany spent millions, the island would before many years settle its own future by crumbling away.

London, March 14:—Attendants at Clare Lunatic Asylum, where patients include the suicidal and homicidal cases, have struck. The inmates have already broken up the furniture and smashed the windows and a number have escaped.

London, March 14:—There is renewed friction between the London police authorities concerning the relations between the Police Trade Union, and the Commissioner.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

ITALIAN DELEGATES DECIDE TO WITHDRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

PARIS.—The Italian delegates have unanimously decided to withdraw from the Peace Conference unless Fiume be assigned to Italy simultaneously with the conclusion of peace

DELAY IN TRANSMISSION OF FOREIGN CABLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Owing to an interruption of telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Suez additional delay in the transmission of foreign telegrams via Eastern is unavoidable; other means of communication between these two ports are being employed. Overlapping of telegrams is to be expected.

MADRAS VILLAGE COURTS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 26.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Village Courts Act 1888 have submitted their report, the Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao adding minutes of dissent.

ECHO OF BENGAL INTERNMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Bhatindra Chandra Roy, the Hon. Mr. Kerr stated that the number of persons who were at present interned at their homes under Defence of India Act was 143.

DEATH OF MR. V. N SHAH.

Mr. Vadilal Mansukhlal Shah, father of Mr. M. V. Shah of the Hindustan Soap and Candle Works, died at Ahmedabad yesterday. In honour of the deceased who was a Director of the Works, the Soap Factory and its branch at Kalbadevi were closed yesterday.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

SCENES AT A MEETING

PROPOSAL TO CONGRATULATE LORD SINHA DEFEATED.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 6.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree issued a circular in which he stated that "a large number of ladies and gentlemen" had requested him to call a meeting of "all the people of India resident in the United Kingdom for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to express their joy and gratitude to His Majesty and the Prime Minister" at the appointment of Lord Sinha to the Under-Secretaryship and for elevation to the British Peerage. "And also for congratulating the Right Hon. Lord Sinha."

The meeting was fixed for the 24th February. The majority of Indians who do take keen interest in Indian affairs were evidently not in sympathy with the objects of the meeting. They regarded the matter of such vital importance that "contingents" of young men came, for the day, to raise their protest, from Oxford Cambridge and other University centres. It seems they convened meetings at their own centres, where they passed resolutions of protest and elected their delegates to be present at the meeting personally to protest against the objects of the meeting. To give only one instance the Oxford "contingent" came armed with the following resolution:—

"The Indians resident at Oxford assembled at a public meeting held on the 23rd February, put on record their disapproval of the objects set forth in the circular issued by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree."

Long before 4 o'clock the Indian community had mustered strong, in the Lincoonshire Room, at Westminster. And when it struck four, no sooner had the convener of the meeting announced, that now it was open to the meeting to elect its Chairman, one Oxonian "youth", with a dramatic touch rushed to the platform like lightening and with a thundering voice proposed Mr K. P. Mehta, son of the late Sir Pherozeshah to the Chair. The nomination of Mr Mehta was hailed with most enthusiastic acclamation, "amidst uproarious cheering." However, the admirers of Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree proposed his name also. He obtained a mere handfull of votes and Mr Mehta was elected by an overwhelming majority, the Chairman of the meeting.

SIR MUNCHERJEE WITHDRAWS.

Thereupon the Chairman called upon the convener of the meeting to explain how he proposed to hold the meeting in the name of "all the people of India resident in the United Kingdom", when as a matter of fact only a few individuals were consulted and the opinion of Indians resident outside London was not taken into consideration; and demanded the names of the signatories of the so-called petition which is said to have requested him to convene the meeting. Sir Muncherjee came forth to give an explanation but declined to recognise the Chairman and address the Chair. The audience shouted "address the Chair." Sir Muncherjee said "there is no Chairman." He was, thereupon, hooted by the audience and he withdrew from the hall along with a few of his followers." Their departure was greeted with laughter and derisive, cheers, and shouts of "Let them go; shut the door." (The Daily Telegraph). The seceders seemed inclined to disturb the meeting; therefore five "stewards of the peace" were appointed to keep order: and Mr. B. D. Dube proposed that any one who persisted in disturbing the meeting be ejected.

"The Chairman" after order was restored, remarked "that he did not know that they wanted to congratulate anybody, muchless any particular individual, or that they had anything to be grateful for. The meeting should decide whether they would go farther or not." (D. T.). The proceedings having begun "one speaker thought congratulations were not in order when their countrymen were shedding tears of blood, and mankind was trying to shake off the tyranny of oppression; and another urged that they should have the courage of their convictions and register their sense of the needs of modern India."

Mr. Saklatwala moved a resolution condemning the circular and censuring the convener of the meeting. In a convincing and eloquent speech he pointed out the unwisdom and undesirability of holding such a meeting. He also hoped that no further attempt will be made to call such a meeting. The resolution was enthusiastically carried. Other speakers who ventured to suggest that they might at least congratulate Lord Sinha as an individual for the honour he had received excited such interruptions from the audience that it left not the shadow of doubt that had anybody ventured to propose the congratulatory resolution it would have been outvoted by an overwhelming majority.

ADJOURNED SIRE DIE.

Finally, one young man, an Oxonian, realising that young men had carried the day, and that it was better to be magnanimous and content with unmeasured victory rather than accept the challenge, moved that the meeting be adjourned *sine die*. The motion for adjournment was duly carried by a very large majority one of those voting with the minority shouted "We are not Bolsheviks." The meeting dispersed amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and sense of gratification on the part of those who took a serious view of the whole matter. The victory thus attained by men of independent character and sincere well wishers of their country will form a great landmark or watershed in Indian political life.

No Indian event or affair has ever been so much taken notice of in the British Press. The following day, February 25th, almost every London daily published accounts of and passed comments in an indirect manner on this memorable meetings, which was the largest ever held in London. The "Daily Telegraph" said very truly that "there was a large attendance from the outset, however, it was evident that the majority, who included a number of young men students, was out of sympathy with the objects of the meeting . . . . the opposition elected their own chairman . . amidst uproarious cheering." The "Times" under the heading "Discord at Meeting," "Young students opposition" wrote:—"The obstructive attitude of a large number of young Indians, including strong contingents from Oxford and Cambridge, frustrated the objects of the meeting." The "Daily News" published partly misleading account under the title, "Indians in Office," "Noisy Scenes at a meeting at Westminster." "The Globe" came out with head lines: "Indians Frolic," "Meeting adjourned before patriotic resolutions could be carried." "The Star" published a brief account under the heading, "Indians in London," "Uproar at a Westminster meeting." "The Daily Sketch" used for its title, "Indian Unrest," "Disorderly scenes at a meeting called to thank the King." The "Daily Graphic," which was evidently invited by the conveener of the meeting, published a photograph of the meeting with these words at the foot of the picture: "It had to be adjourned owing to the opposition of a number of young Indians." But the fact is that, having frustrated the objects of the meeting, the "Young Indians" themselves adjourned the meeting, instead of publicly condemning Sinha and exposing the camouflage of appointing an Indian as Undersecretary and putting a temptation in the way public men of India in the form of Peerages, to be conferred if they behave like the first Lord of Raipur.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Deaf and Dumb Institute, the Lady Northcote Orphanage and the Mahomedan Girls' Orphanage yesterday afternoon. Her Excellency was the guest of Admiral Viscount Jellicoe at dinner on H. M. S. New Zealand.

Brigadier-General C. F. Templer has arrived at Government House.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will hold a Reception at Government House on Tuesday, 1st April at 9-45 p.m. Invitation cards issued for the Reception on Tuesday 28th January, 1919, which was cancelled owing to Court Mourning will hold good for the 1st of April.

Owing to the lamented death of her Highness the junior Maharani of Alwar on the 23rd instant, it is understood that the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy to Alwar has been abandoned.

Justice Sir Austosh Mukerjee, who was serving as a member of the Calcutta University Commission for the last eighteen months, rejoined the High Court on 26th instant.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has contributed a lakh and a half of rupees to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund in response to his Excellency the Viceroy's appeal.

Mr. M. Ram Chandra Rao has been selected a delegate to the Moderate deputation to proceed to England this summer.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. B. Marten is granted privilege leave on full pay for the period intervening between the date on which he may avail himself of it and the commencement of the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court, and is permitted to prefix it to that vacation.

Mr. S. Ramanujam, the Mathematical prodigy, arrived in Bombay yesterday by s.s. Nagoya and was received at Ballard Pier by a number of South Indians. He is very weak after his continued illness.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Signor Antonio Pitacco to be in charge of the Consulate for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Signor A. Manzato.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay on the expiry of his present term of office.

Sir Henry Richards, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court met with an accident while playing polo on Wednesday. Sir Henry fell from his horse and received a number of bruises but the injuries were not of serious nature.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. C. Griffith to be President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, vice Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O, resigned

Shrimant Bapusingh, Chief of Savantwadi, returned to his State on Wednesday from Mesopotamia. The public presented him with a congratulatory address.

MADRAS EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 26.

The annual general meeting of the Madras Branch of the European Association was held on Monday at the Garden Club with Mr. H. P. Rae in the chair.

The Chairman moving the adoption of the annual report, mentioned that the bulk of the work in connection with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms had fallen on the Council in Calcutta and in the coming year would probably fall on the Indo-British Association. He welcomed the Council's decision to admit ladies and asked all members to use their best endeavours to secure lady members. So far a very few ladies had come up for election at that branch.

The Chairman proceeding, referred to the question of the I. D. F. and pointed out that the new Act, to be brought in later in the year, would engage the attention of the new Committee. The retiring Committee in laying their opinions before the Council of the Association had suggested that a way of modifying some of the undoubted hardships that discovered themselves under the old Act might be found if the Commander-in-Chief would lay down the minimum results required and leave the method of working out how best to attain them to mixed military and civil committees who would be more in touch with the local conditions in each centre.

He closed his remarks with a reference to the great loss which the Committee, and the Branch generally, had suffered during the past year owing to the death of Mr. John Black.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha the total number of signatories to the pledge stands at 1,033 out of whom 469 are from Bombay and 564 are from the mofussil. Our list does not include Karachi names.

Latest signatories to Pledge.

BOMBAY.

Naranji Ramaji.
Shamaldas Vanamali Kanakia.
Mulji Welji.
Amrithal Popatlal Thakkar.
Shankarlal Mulshankar.

SURAT.

Veerchand Rajpal.

BALSAD.

Kalidas Morar.
Barjerji Vicaji.
Gopalji Durlabhji.
Gopalji Khandubhai.
Nathubhai Parsottam.

KHANDWA.

M. D. Lovangia.

KOTHA.

Sayed Wasi.

SATYAGRAHA AND ROWLATT BILLS.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU APPEAL TO LADIES.

AHMEDABAD, March 27.

About 100 ladies and four 4,000 men gathered yesterday evening at Manilal Mansions to hear Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who spoke on Satyagraha against the Black Law, under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha. Mr. Jivanlal Desai presided.

The speaker said that laws were of two kinds (1) laws, divine and universal, which applied to all countries and people and which were inviolable, (2) laws human and political which were based on unwritten contract between the Government and the people. When the Government acted in a manner prejudicial to the principles of liberty and justice it forfeited its claim to the loyalty. The Black Law placed our liberty and the liberty of our sisters and mothers and relatives at the tender mercies of the Executive and we could break such laws which did not receive the sanction from religion and morality.

After speaking for about an hour Mrs. Naidu appealed to the ladies to inspire their husbands and brothers to join the ranks of the Satyagraha army banded under Mr. Gandhi's leadership.

As a large crowds went away disappointed, another meeting was held to-day at Mirzapur when Mrs. Naidu speaking on the same subject exhorted all to join the mourning procession and demonstration to be held on the river bank against the Rowlatt Law on Sunday.

SATYAGRAHA IN LAHORE.

COMING SUNDAY TO BE OBSERVED AS NATIONAL PROTEST DAY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 26.

At a meeting of the Indian Association, Lahore, held yesterday, it was decided to observe Sunday, the 30th instant, as a national protest day by holding a public meeting in the Bradlaugh Hall in the evening to secure the repeal of the Rowlatt Act in accordance with Mr. Gandhi's message. The day is to be observed as a "Day of Humiliation and Prayer" and a fast extending 24 hours is to be observed by adults unless prevented from so doing by consideration of religion or health.

SATYAGRAH IN SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 26.

A meeting of the Satyagraha sigmatories was held on the 25th instant at the local Satyagraha Office, Mr. Dahyabhai K. Desai presiding. The following gentlemen have been unanimously elected as office-bearers for the Satyagraha Sabha, Surat.

President:—Mr. Dahyabhai K. Desai.
Secretary:—Mr. Kalianji V. Mehta.
Members:—Messrs Natwarlal B. Barfiwalla and Motilal Chhotalal Vyas.

Messrs. Dahyabhai K. Desai and Dayalji N. Desai have been elected as representatives in the Bombay Satyagraha Executive Committee.

It has been resolved that the Satyagraha Office near Gopipura Post Office should be kept open from 12 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the would-be signatories are requested to sign their pledges at the Satyagraha Office.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATION FUND.

A meeting of the Armistice Celebration Fund Committee was held in the Board Room of the G. I. P. Railway Offices yesterday under the chairmanship of Sir Lawless Hepper. The audited accounts of the Fund were placed before the meeting, showing a balance of Rs. 1,659-13-0.

It was resolved to hand over Rs. 1,200 to the Secretaries of the Committee formed for entertaining the men of H. M. S. New Zealand and the remaining amount of Rs. 459-13-0 to the Y. M. C. A. towards the expenses they ingurred in entertaining the troops in Bombay for some evenings immediately after the date of the signing of the Armistice.

It was also resolved to convey the best thanks of the Committee to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., for auditing the accounts of the Fund.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

ITS CONSTITUTION.

The following rules and regulations of the Satyagraha Sabha have been published for information:—

1. This Association shall be called the Satyagraha Sabha.
2. Its Head Office shall be situate in Bombay.
3. Its objects are to oppose until they are withdrawn, the Bills popularly known as Rowlatt Bills (Acts I and II of 1919), by resort to Satyagraha in terms of the pledge which is attached as Schedule hereto.
4. The work of the Sabha shall be carried on by means of voluntary contributions from Members and Non-Members.
5. Any person qualified under Rule 6 can become a Member of the Sabha.

CONSTITUTION.

6. Any person who has signed the Satyagraha Pledge referred to in Rule 3, who has attained the age of 18 years who is not a student in any School or College and who has been attested by a Member of the Sabha duly authorised thereto by the Executive Committee, is entitled to become a Member of the Sabha.
7. The Sabha shall have an elected President, Vice-Presidents not exceeding three, three Hon. Secretaries and two Hon. Treasurers.
8. The President of the Sabha shall be the Ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee which shall appoint its own Vice-Chairmen.
9. The Executive Committee shall consist of not more than fifty Members including a Chairman and Vice-Chairmen not exceeding three. The Office-bearers of the Sabha shall be Ex-Officio Members of the Executive Committee.
10. The Hon. Secretaries of the Sabha shall be the Ex-Officio Secretaries of the Executive Committee.

POWER AND DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

11. The Executive Committee shall be in charge of all the books and records of the Sabha and it shall stand possessed of all its funds.
12. The Executive Committee shall have the power to consider and decide from time to time what steps should be taken to give effect to the Satyagraha Pledge and shall be the Committee referred to in the pledge.
13. The Executive Committee shall have the power to do each and everything necessary to effect the objects of the Sabha.
14. The Executive Committee may recognise and start Branches of the Sabha in the whole of the Bombay Presidency and may co-operate with the Satyagraha Societies and Associations in other parts of India having similar objects.
15. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a week at not less than 3 days' notice.
16. The Executive Committee may without assigning any reason by a 2/3rd majority of the total number of its Members expel any Member of the Sabha.
17. The quorum at meetings of the Executive Committee shall be 8 and at General Meetings of the Members 25.
18. A General Meeting of the Members of the Sabha shall be held at least once a month or oftener at the instance of the Executive Committee or on a requisition to the Hon. Secretaries signed by not less than 10 Members. The Hon. Secretaries shall call a General Meeting within a week from the date of the receipt of such a requisition.
19. The foregoing Rules shall be subject to alterations and additions as may be made from time to time by the Sabha.

THE SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. 1 of 1919, and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. 2 of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole and the State itself is based, we solemnly affirm that in the event of these Bills becoming law, and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as the committee to be appointed hereafter may think fit; and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

DR. SUBRAMANIA'S ALLEGIANCE TO MRS. BESANT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 27.

Dr. Subramania Iyer in the course of a letter with reference to his signing the Satyagraha pledge says:—"I find that my signing the Satyagraha pledge the other day is being used as a basis for the suggestion that I have joined the party against Mrs. Besant. It is scarcely necessary to say that the suggestion is a mischievous one. My relations with Mrs. Besant as an humble follower of hers for many years are absolutely unbroken, and so far as I myself concerned they will remain so for my life."

A CORRECTION.

The name which appeared in the list of signatories to Satyagraha Pledge on Wednesday as Mahomed Alideen Peerbhoy should have been Mahomed Abdeen Peerbhoy.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

Sunday, April 6th has been fixed for public demonstration against the Black Act, as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.

FEARED KEROSINE SHORTAGE IN SIND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, March 27.

It is apprehended that within the next two months there will be a serious shortage of kerosine oil throughout Sind and the agents of various oil companies are accordingly warning the authorities to see that the strictest economy is exercised in regard to the consumption of oil. It is thought necessary to reduce and restrict the supply to proprietors of oil engines and the agents have advised the public bodies to forego street lighting in the present circumstances.

OVERSEA SOLDIERS AND MARRIAGE.

A CANADIAN'S PREFERENCE.

At Westminster Police Court in mail week before Mr. Francis, Doris Newcome, aged 19, was charged on a remand with solicitation and breach of the conditions of her probation. A young Canadian soldier, at whose instance the girl had been arrested, said that they were to have been married on February 14. He first met the girl nearly a year ago, when she was a munition worker. Some months ago she was charged with a street offence, and placed on probation. A good situation was found for her but she left it, and returned to her old life, during the soldier's absence in France. When he came to England he made the complaint to the police. The soldier now informed the Court that he had talked the matter over with his regimental chaplain, and he was still willing to marry the girl, if she would promise to lead a decent life.

Mr. Bennett, the Court missionary, whose advice had been asked, said that he was very unwilling to assist such a marriage. He did not know what would be the future of the Colonies if young and inexperienced soldiers took away wives of this kind. He had seen many cases of a very similar character. Only the other day, when taking a girl of 17½ charged with a street offence to a friend, he was waylaid in the street by two young colonial soldiers who were disposed to fight about her.

Mr. Francis (addressing the soldier).—You know what she was doing when you were in France.—Yes, and I don't want to marry a girl on the streets. Perhaps she will be better, and stay at home with her mother until I am demobilised, two months hence.

Mr. Francis remarked that he was not disposed to give advice as to the marriage. On Newcome's consenting to enter a home for six months she would again be placed on probation for a year. After that the parties would be in a better position to consider their relationship.

TROUBLE IN HIND UNIVERSITY.

ALLEGED HARSHNESS OF PRINCIPAL.

GRIEVANCES OF PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, March 27.

There has been trouble between the Principal of the Benares Hindu University and the professors and students. Professors and students complain of harsh treatment by the former. Pandit Malaviya has arrived in Benares and the Vice-Chancellor is expected here. It is stated that the senior professors are going in a body to the Vice-Chancellor to lay their grievances: the Professor of Chemistry is leaving almost immediately. The Honorary Warden is going to follow suit. It is also stated that the Principal took exception to the students giving a pantomime performance during the Holi holidays. Students also make specific complaints against the Principal.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

A Government Press Note states:—

With reference to the Regulations of the Benares Hindu University relating to the admission to University courses in the Faculties of Theology and Oriental Learning, it is hereby notified for the information of the general public that private candidates who are residents of British territory in the Bombay Presidency and who are desirous of obtaining certificates of fitness for apptaring at the Praveshika Examination of the said University should address their applications to the Divisional Educational Inspector concerned.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR INDIAN WOMEN GRADUATES.

Applications for a State scholarship are invited by the Bombay Government from Indian women graduates. The scholarship has been sanctioned principally to encourage the study of medicine but may also be given to graduates in other faculties who may apply. The scholarship is of the value of £200 a year, to be awarded to an Indian woman graduate in medicine or in arts or science. The scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom, or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension in special circumstances to four or five years if the candidate elects to take a special diploma in midwifery and gynaecology or to specialise in some higher educational studies.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 27.

Dust storms and thunder storms have occurred at several stations but no rain of importance is reported. Westerly winds prevail down the Gangetic plain and humidity is very low in North-east India.

Forecast:—No great change.

DANGEROUS FOOTPATHS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be very thankful to you if you kindly allow the following few lines a step in one of the columns of your well esteemed paper:—

The attention of the Health Officer has off and on been drawn by many of your correspondents to various dirty roads, streets or such other places which have been urgently in need of proper sanitation. I would now request him to inspect some of the footpaths which have become a source of great danger to public health not only from hygienic point of view but from surgical point of view also. Following are some of the dirty footpaths which have come under my observation:—Footpaths between the second Peerkhan street and the J. J. Hospital tram junction, between Charni Road tram junction and Grant Road Station and the footpaths in the vicinity of Crawford Market. Even a careless observer will find these footpaths scattered over with peel of oranges, plantains, sugar-canes, melons and such other fruits and I should not be surprised if I am told that many of the persons while passing along such footpaths have slipped and tumbled down and broken their bones by their feet having come in contact with these dirty rinds. A man who happens to tumble down like this not only suffers from a possible fracture of one of his bones but also finds himself to be a fine spectacle of laughter which is showered on him by the spectators, while he is making efforts to get up from his prostrate condition. And woe betide a young lady if she happens to be the victim, for a medical man from his profound knowledge of surgery will easily understand that the fractures of the bones of the pelvis and of the upper and lower ends of the femur and the radius, respectively, due to such falls and stumbles, are more common among the females than in the males.

The Health Officer will therefore be doing a great public service if he keeps proper arrangement for the removal of such filthy rinds from these footpaths, which from their present condition have become a source of mischief to public health from both the hygienic and surgical points of view.—Yours, etc.,

AWAT T. SHAHANI.

Bombay, March 25.

GOVERNOR IN AHMEDABAD.

FUTURE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES.

(OFFICIAL.)

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

The following is the text of his Excellency the Governor's reply to the address of the Ahmedabad Municipality:—

Mr. President, Vice-President and Councillors of the Ahmedabad Municipality, the cordial welcome which you have given me on this my first visit to the capital of Gujerat has given me great pleasure and I only regret that Lady Lloyd was unable to accompany me on this occasion. I hope that on my next visit to your city she will certainly be able to be with me.

I share your satisfaction at the decisive and victorious termination of the war and at the great victory which has now been achieved by the British Empire over the Central Powers and their Allies.

It is a matter for regret that several of the schemes which you have mentioned in your address have had to be postponed in consequence of the war. I hope however to have an opportunity during my stay in Ahmedabad to study for myself some of the proposals you have under consideration. I hope now that the war is ended many schemes that have hitherto been delayed will within a very few weeks be put into active operation. Amongst these I notice a scheme for increasing water supply which was begun in the year 1913-14 is still incomplete but I understand that negotiations are now being carried on to secure the right type of engine and I shall ask the Department concerned to push on with all possible dispatch this urgent matter.

CITY SURVEY.

I see that you request that the City Survey Office should be handed over to the Municipality and that the building rates levied on agricultural lands should be reduced. As regards the first question, Government have always retained and I think quite rightly retained both the initiation and the upkeep of city surveys in their own hands. The reason for this is that this is a class of work which can indisputably be better done by Government which has control over a large number of efficient surveyors than by a local body who has a smaller and less expert staff. As regards the second point, the Government's policy with regard to the assessment of building rates is as I think you know to take 4 per cent. of the site value of the land i.e., the difference between the actual market value as a building site and its purely agricultural value. These rates were fixed for Ahmedabad some twelve years ago since when land values have appreciated very considerably. It would seem therefore very unlikely indeed that these rates are so high as in any way to discourage building. Indeed my information is that the rent on a plot of land sufficient for a decent dwelling for a poor man—say 30 square yards built over, and 30 square yards compound—will be only one anna per month. This seems to me very little when it is considered that this is the figure for the most favoured and most highly assessed land in the Ahmedabad suburbs. My Government however is very desirous indeed of doing everything in its power to remove all real obstacles in the way of those who may desire to invest capital in the provision of proper and improved dwelling houses for the poor. The chief obstacles however would appear to lie rather in the high prices demanded by suburban landlords for their land than in the very moderate building assessment rate levied by Government. This being so, I am carefully considering what it may be necessary to do in order that building development may not be unreasonably held up on account of these conditions.

I am glad to hear that your Municipality has maintained cheap grain shops in order to alleviate distress caused by the abnormally high prices of food-stuffs and it is no less satisfactory to learn that during the terrible influenza epidemic your Municipality instituted the necessary remedial measures for the alleviation of this scourge.

SYSTEM OF WATER TAXATION.

I would now make some reference to various matters all of which have not been mentioned in your address and which I understand have for some time past been pressed upon the attention of your Municipality by my Government.

Firstly, the reform of your now obsolete system of water taxation and in this case I am glad to learn that you have determined to enhance the water rate on water in a thoroughly justifiable manner.

Secondly, the reform of the terminal tax and the abolition of tolls. As regards the last-named. I would point out that the continuation of a system of toll in a progressive town like Ahmedabad is a great misfortune the inconvenience of which to all concerned is I think by no means justified by the revenue obtained.

Thirdly, the proposal to enact a separate Municipal Act for Ahmedabad.

Fourthly, the reform of your system of conservancy taxation, this is a reform which is urgently needed if the public health services of the city are to be properly developed. I trust that your Municipality will immediately take up this important question and submit carefully defined proposals for the approval of my Government.

As regards your future plans, I note that you have initiated a town-planning scheme, you are extending the electric lighting of your city, you are taking steps to improve the pay and prospects of your servants, you mean to take advantage of the Act enabling Municipalities to introduce free and compulsory education and that you have already completed a census of children of school-going age. I understand that you also recognise amongst your most urgent needs the extension of underground drainage, improvements of your water supply and construction of buildings for your primary schools. No less important than these are your ambitions for the better housing of the poor and working classes, the development of suburban areas to get rid of the congestion which now occurs in the crowded localities. All these, gentlemen, you recognise as important and urgent reforms and as such they need immediate and prompt handling. I know that you have been hampered and delayed during the last four years by abnormal difficulties arising out of the war but I earnestly trust that you will now take these matters promptly in hand and realise that if these complicated problems are to be solved successfully it will be necessary for you all not only to work together with the greatest harmony but to learn how to delegate working out the details of these schemes to experts and to commit their execution to officers or bodies competent to administer them.

The Millowners' Association have in their address to me suggested that they look to you very urgently for help in many directions. I am going to tell them that I hope to see them closely cooperating with you in meeting those problems and necessities which are common to you both and I have advised them to prepare schemes and ask your help in carrying them out.

FUTURE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Before concluding my remarks, I would like to say a few words with regard to the future of the municipal administration in the Presidency. Yours is the second largest Municipality in the Presidency and I recognize that in addressing you that I am addressing a very important body. I am most keenly desirous of seeing initiation of the early steps of self-government in India. But I would ask you to remember that there is no hope for a wider form of successful self-government in India unless these responsible for local self-government can show energy, promptitude, and administrative capacity in handling their local affairs. I would ask you to remember that no municipality charged with so important a duty as your own can hope to be successful until it learns to decentralise efforts and trust the officers who serve the municipality to carry out its orders. It is absolutely necessary not only that you should form standing committees to deal with various branches of your work, but that you should devolve upon those standing committees ample powers to deal promptly with the questions with which they are entrusted, leaving the general body to decide upon broad issues of general policy and upon broad outlines of reforms.

I would also urge you to enlist and maintain a competent and well-paid staff of officers. I can secure you that such a policy will in the end richly repay you. The largest and the most successful business firms are always those which pay the highest salaries to their officials and who give them the responsibility of carrying out without question the actual works decided upon by the Directors of those firms. You will never get the best results out of the officers or engineers appointed by you unless you give them free scope to carry out in the manner they think most efficient the policy which you yourselves lay down.

"THE BEAUTY OF CITIES."

I hope to return to Ahmedabad before very long and when I return, I shall hope that you will be able to tell me that the many schemes which you now have under contemplation have been actually completed. It is the record of what you have actually done which will give me the greatest satisfaction. My Government will look upon achievement as the best claim for additional assistance and I can assure you that I shall not be slow to assist your Municipality in every way that is possible once it is clear to me that you are determined that no private issues or public difficulties can deter you from proceeding with the programme of reforms you have laid before me to-day. You have exceptional advantages and opportunities in Ahmedabad for making this city both healthy and beautiful. You have ample open spaces close to the industries for housing the workers. You have space for constructing wide avenues and noble streets and there would seem to be no reason why this city should not earn once again its ancient title of "Zinat el betad", the beauty of cities. Gentlemen, I can assure you that whilst my Government cannot meet your every wish they are sincerely desirous to give you every legitimate encouragement and support. The degree of support will however be determined by your own progress and your own energy and I should like to understand that your every effort will be watched most closely by my Government and whatever attempts you make at progressive reform designed to ameliorate the lot of the people will evoke the ready sympathy and material encouragement of the Government in this Presidency.

REPLY TO MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the Governor's reply to the address of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association:—

Mr. President and Members of the Mill-owners' Association,—I thank you for the warm terms in which you welcome me on my first visit to Ahmedabad. It is a satisfaction to me to meet an Association so widely representative of the great and varied industrial interests in Gujarat. You have correctly interpreted the intention of my visit. I was anxious to come as soon as possible and study for myself at first hand, the interesting problems and the varied needs of this the second largest industrial town in my Presidency.

You rightly rejoice at the great victory which has been achieved over the Central Powers and at the part that India has played by subscribing to that victory. I share with you the hopes that the industrial and trading policy of India will see a wide expansion as India may play, in the trade of the British Empire, an even more important part than before not only in the production of those raw materials of which she has so rich a store, but in the fashioning and the finishing of them with her own labour and her own enterprise.

I am glad to hear the ample recognition which you have just given of the co-operation and sympathetic assistance given by your Commissioner and Collector, the Hon. Mr. Pratt and Mr. Chatfield, during the difficult days of war and of the ready response given to your representations by my Government and the Government of India. I take this opportunity of assuring you that my Government and the officials who serve it are at all times anxious to give all the assistance in their power towards the development of the enterprise and industry of this Presidency.

It is the greatest anticipation to me to think that your local industries have flourished during the war. I hope that as the difficulties of freight gradually disappear you will be able to find a still further development in that foreign trade which the exigencies of war have, I am aware, very much restricted. Japan has naturally taken full advantage of the opportunities which were afforded her during the war and was able to furnish India with supplies which at that time were not available elsewhere, but I trust now the war is over, the trade between England and India will soon recover and be enabled to satisfy the requirements of the country more largely than ever from Indian and Imperial sources.

EXCISE DUTY.

I note that you ask for the abolition of the existing excise duty, a question in which I have for some years past taken considerable interest. You have not, I hope, however forgotten the advantages which were conferred on the country in 1917, when the duty on cotton goods coming into India was raised from 3½ to 7½ per cent. while, the excise duty remained at its former rate, i.e., 3½ per cent. I am sure that this measure which has been pressed for with such vigour for so many years is one deserving of the gratitude of the cotton trade in India. The question of the total abolition of the excise duty is, as I am sure you will recognise, not merely a Provincial, but an Imperial matter on which I can give you no definite reply, but I should be glad to receive any further representations which you choose to make to me on this matter, and if you will further put up definite proposals as regards your desire for special tariff on your heavy sized goods I will see that it receives full consideration.

I am fully aware of the difficulties you refer to in regard to the transport of cloth and I am sure that you recognise that your industry was not the only one affected by the abnormal transport conditions. It was very largely in order to remove those transport difficulties that the exceptionally large provision for railway needs was recently made in the Imperial Budget.

I notice that you express a desire that special representation to the trading and industrial associations should be provided for under the Reform Scheme which we hope will shortly be introduced. I must tell you that this matter was one which engaged the most serious attention of the Reform Committee and you need have no fears that this matter has not received the full consideration of the Reform Committee when they were recently in India.

I am indeed glad to hear that your Association has done and is still doing good work in relief of famine, opening cheap grain shops not only for your mill-hands but for the general public and it is satisfactory that your President has taken such a lead in this work.

RALWAY RATES.

I have taken note of your representation in regard to the railway rates but in this matter I must confine myself to saying that any detailed representation in regard to this important matter will have the fullest consideration.

I now turn to your remarks in regard to the condition of the factory worker. I am glad that you are able to tell me that their welfare received the very careful attention on the part of some members of your association. You are right in saying that the prosperity of any industry will largely depend on the health, the skill and the education of the working classes.

I notice that in your address you appeal to Government and to the Municipality to carry out various reforms in regard to the better housing of your workpeople. I would here remind you that your industry, no less than the Municipality, has a real responsibility in this matter. The first mill in Ahmedabad was I think opened in the year 1861. Since then the population of the city has doubled and there is now a population of factory hands of some 40,000 souls. There has been I am told no increase in the housing accommodation in any way proportionate to this large augmentation in the population. The death-rate of the two years 1917-18, which rose to nearly 70 per thousand of which roughly 1/3rd is represented by the deaths of children under five years of age, is a clear indication of the urgent need for the speedy improvement of the conditions under which the people are living. I fully recognise that the high prices of building material have to some extent been the cause for inaction in the past but now the war is over I hope that these difficulties will shortly disappear and I shall shortly expect to hear that your Association is cooperating vigorously with the Municipality in plans for the development of building schemes for factory hands and others under a good and carefully thought out town-planning scheme. I believe there is no lack of open land conveniently situated near the mills where there should be no difficulty in laying out model colonies for mill-hands. The initiative for this action should, I think, come from your Association which is responsible for the interest of the mill industry and I earnestly hope that you gentlemen, will pay good heed to the signs of the times and will in good time see to it that the people you employ are second to none in India in housing, education and general advancement. In recommending you to take this course I believe that I am advising you to do what is not only your duty but is in your own best interest. Large employers of labour in the West are unanimously of the opinion that the financial success and progress of industry is dependent very largely upon the contentment, prosperity and education of its workers.

In conclusion let me express my hopes that the present scarcity will soon be a thing of the past and that the next season will bring prosperity both to the countryside and your important industry. I may assure you once more that the development and expansion of the great industrial concerns in this Presidency will always command my close attention and warm sympathy.

REPLY TO ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM ADDRESS

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Ahmedabad Anjuman-e-Islam,—Let me thank you for the cordial welcome on behalf of the Mussalmans of Ahmedabad. I welcome the opportunity which your address offers me of testifying once again to the ready assistance and unflinching loyalty which the Mahomedan peoples of India in common with others have shown to the King-Emperor and the British Empire throughout this war. I know that you have had to face many difficult problems and it is therefore all the more to the credit of the Mahomedan community that they have maintained unbroken and unimpaired their fine and long established tradition of fidelity to the British Government.

I have taken careful note of your representations in regard to those questions connected with the Khalifate and the Haramen. You will doubtless have seen the replies which I have given recently in public to similar representations and whilst commending these to your attention I cannot I think usefully add anything to these remarks at the present time.

I notice that you express some anxiety in regard to Moslem representation on my Council. I have examined the position in regard to this matter and I think that if you study the representation arranged and compare it with the numerical proportion of the Mussalman population concerned you will scarcely find it to be inadequate or unjust. As regards the position of Mahomedan community's future representation under the Reform Scheme, I can assure you that the interests of Mahomedans have been most fully and carefully considered and I do not think you need have any undue anxiety in regard to this matter. It will be a matter of satisfaction to you that the number of seats won by the Mahomedans in the recently concluded elections of the Ahmedabad City has been double and is now four and steps have already been taken to ensure by nomination the fully adequate representation of Mahomedans. Finally, I may tell you this I have taken note of what you say regarding the non-recruitment of Mahomedans from Gujerat in the provincial service and I will look into the matter on my return to Bombay.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

I now turn to the various points to which you refer in your address and which affect the development of Mahomedan education. I am glad to hear that the attitude of my Government towards the Moslem education is one which gives you satisfaction.

I am glad you recognise how important it is, in view of the coming constitutional changes, that Moslem education should take rapid strides forward. The need, as you are doubtless aware, is particularly great amongst the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad. Statistics seem to show that the general average literacy of the Mahomedans in Ahmedabad does not compare very favourably with those of other great towns and cities in the Presidency. I am therefore all the more glad to think that you are working hard to make an improvement in this respect for it would ill become the famous city which was the capital of Moslem kings of Gujerat in former days to be behind hand in any form of learning or progress. I find on enquiry that most of the specific proposals which you have referred to in your address have already been the subject of investigation by the Government and that in some cases decisions have already been arrived at. I am glad to hear that you are now constructing a hostel for Mahomedan boys on land granted by my Government, and I can assure you that when you make a definite application for a building grant for this project it would be most sympathetically considered by my Government.

These and the other questions which you raise in regard to Urdoo teachers and the like will all have the careful attention of my Government and you need have no doubts of my desire to assist in every possible way the progress and advance of Moslem education in your city.

I hope while I am at Ahmedabad to be able to find time to visit some of those beautiful examples of Moslem architecture which still stand in this town as witnesses of the skill and learning of your Mussalman forefathers in Gujerat and I trust that the preservation of their beauty and structure is a matter of concern to your community.

There are several points in your address which I have not definitely answered. I can assure you that I will examine them carefully and see what can be done to meet your desires on the several points referred to.

GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN SHIPBUILDERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is all very well for the Government to tell us that the Controller (Shipbuilding) has ceased to give the Indian shipbuilders technical advice and assistance, but what I and my brother shipbuilders should like to learn is what are the Government going to do with the very complete sets of plans now in existence which the staff of shipbuilding experts, brought out from the Admiralty, prepared in Calcutta? These plans are for wood ships of 200, 300, 400, 500, 650, 750, 1,000 and 1,200 tons deadweight, and are suitable for auxiliary engines. These plans were made by men paid out of the Indian tax-payers money and I fail to see why the Government cannot let us have copies of these valuable drawings on a basis that would pay them and us.

This matter should not be allowed to rest, and I hope some member of the Government will take the question up.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN MISTRI.

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ARE CINEMAS A NUISANCE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "magnum oracle" of Bori Bunder, now deprived of his awe-inspiring war prophecies, has now turned his massive brains to protect the public's welfare, and has this morning discovered, in the "Current Topics" the Cinema Nuisance.

The Bombay public has always been under the impression that the city is inadequately supplied with that most welcome, innocent, instructive and eminently popular amusement, given by the Cinema, but now by a crank correspondent endorsed by the weighty opinion of the Bori Bunder Oracle, we are told that Cinemas are a nuisance, that they make decent localities indecent, unlivable and intolerable, and that a new Cinema in a huge crowded city like Bombay, is a sign of retrogression, and the authorities, therefore, should sternly suppress such dens of wickedness in all habitable localities.

It is not clearly said, but we are led to think, that the Bori Bunder autocrat should countenance Cinemas, only temporary on the sea beach during low tide, or ten miles away from the nearest residential quarters.

Now we can understand the owner of a Cinema in Girgaum, or a friend of his put up by him, under the impulse of greed and professional jealousy, cunningly rushing into print and ignoring all true facts, call two solitary Cinemas (Majestic and West End), one out of view of the other, and at considerable distance, in such a large and thickly populated locality as Girgaum), a Host of Cinemas, but how can we understand the crass stupidity of the paper that endorses such a ridiculous and distorted misstatement.

What are we to think, of an European paper so narrow-minded and backward that it has not yet grasped what is now an undeniable fact to all the civilised world, the enormous importance and the necessity of the Cinema, in its educational, intellectual and pleasure-giving scope, but only sees in it, a mere craze, while it has ousted everywhere the theatre, and has captured—like in America—the school and science alike.

In a place like India, where theatres are scarce, poor and not available to all owing to the language and high prices, the Cinema with its relative cheapness, is the only sane amusement left for rich and poor alike and for this reason only, even if we do not count the educational and instructive power they possess, Cinemas should be encouraged and multiplied and not hindered and suppressed in the present narrow-minded way.

There is no common sense, whatever in the stupid allegation that a bright, cheery pleasure resort, blazing with lights in a dark street, or even a main road, can make the place indecent and unlivable, but every sane person will agree that, instead, it makes the place more cheerful and lively. An European paper before writing such nonsense should consider that in Europe and in the very centre of beautiful cities like Paris, Rome, London and Bruxelles, you find dozens of cinemas in the same street.

If the bilious Indian correspondent of the Bori Bunder Oracle, is a *bona fide* one (in the secret of a new cinema to be built which is at present only a secret for the trade) and suffers from sleeplessness and a craving for solitude, much better that he should go himself to live in the woods of Bandra or Mahim, rather than compel the large cinema-going public to take train or taxi and go out into the wilderness to enjoy his weekly Cinema show, in accordance with that astounding and most humorous dictate of the Bori Bunder paper, that the peoples' Cinemas, should be built only out of reach of the people.—Yours, etc.,

ZIGOMAR.

Bombay, March 27.

The Port Officer of Calcutta, writes to the Bengal Chamber that the Sandheads wireless station is open to public traffic as in peace time and any message to and from ships is now permitted.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, March 27.)

Major W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S., to act, in addition to his own duties, as Inspector-General of Prisons vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S.

Mr. Shankar Mahadev Panat, Mamlatdar of the Bhimthadi Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Poona, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. David Williamson, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-three days in continuation with furlough for one year, six months and seven days with effect from the 16th April, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, Registrar of Companies, to act as Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. J. Sanders Slater, barrister-at-Law, retiring.

Mr. Mahadev Vasudev Joshi, Acting Mahalkari, Mokhada, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Thana, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 15th May, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the powers of a Presidency Magistrate which were conferred on Captain C. S. Hickman, R.I.M., Port Officer, Bombay.

Mr. F. Trotter, District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, is granted, with effect from the 23rd April, 1919, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period up to six months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of the Additional Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay, on Rs. 600 per mensem, for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar, is granted from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the total period up to six months.

Mr. J. C. Curry, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is granted, with effect from the 3rd April, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it such privilege leave as may be then due to him in combination with such furlough as will bring the combined period up to six months.

Mr. G. M. Robertson, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 28th February, 1919, and has been posted to Bombay.

Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for eight weeks with effect from 17th February, 1919.

Vice Mr. R. D. Rowlands, Second Income Tax Collector, Bombay:—Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit to act as Second Income Tax Collector, Bombay.

Mr. L. P. Parekh to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Talukdari Settlement Officer vice Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. J. S. Gibson has been appointed Deputy Shipping Master, Aden, with effect from the 22nd February, 1919, vice Mr. R. Thorlin, retired.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Waters, R.I.M., Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, to be First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor substantive pro tem., vice Engineer-Commander F. Offord, and to hold the post of Third Surveyor in addition to his own duties.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander A. H. de Woolfson, R.I.M., to be Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, substantive pro tem. vice Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander Waters.

The Rev. W. Ashley-Brown is appointed Chaplain of Mahableshwar and Satara, vice the Rev. E. E. Hill, with effect from the date on which his services are replaced by the Government of India at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

The Rev. W. E. McFarlane, a temporary Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties at Bombay.

The Rev. G. H. Bruce Kerr, a temporary Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties at Bombay.

The Rev. W. P. Twentyman, a temporary Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to resign the service with effect from the date on which he has relinquished charge of his duties.

The Rev. G. Hewitt, on return from military duty, is appointed Chaplain of Ahmednagar, vice the Rev. C. B. Grey Collier, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Ramchandra Madhav Mahishi to be Principal of the Training College for Men Dharwar, on Rs. 400 per mensem.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, I.M.S. (retired), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his military duties.

Colonel William Ernest Jennings to be Major-General, vice Major-General R. W. S. Lyons, retired; with effect from the 11th January, 1919.

On return from military duty, Mr. J. A. W. Cooper, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. A. A. Andrew, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for four months and five days combined with such furlough as will make the total period of combined leave amount to six months.

Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days with effect from the 24th March, 1919.

Mr. J. Mercer, Assistant to the Consulting Architect, is appointed to act as Consulting Architect to Government during Mr. Wittet's absence or until further orders.

The Rev. J. L. C. Dart, Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 20th March, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave for such period as may be due to him, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the total period of absence up to six months.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, Chaplain on special duty at Poona, to be Garrison Chaplain at the Cathedral, Bombay, vice the Rev. J. L. C. Dart, proceeding on leave.

On Tuesday morning a large tiled hut at Durga Charan Mitter's Street, Calcutta, used as a cowshed collapsed burying eight buffaloes and twenty-five cows. Fire brigades were called out and during the rescue operations the Station Officer Frederick was charged by a buffalo and injured in the eye. One cow was found dead and the remainder of the animals were taken out alive.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-7 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·9254 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of Issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th March 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 6 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.870	Inch
Temperature of Air	80.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73 5	"
Dew Point	70.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.724	"
Means of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3	"
Minimum do.	74.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NE,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind	183	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	27	m 6	57	23	8	27	m 1	54	20	11
		8	24a	25	4		1	30a	18	9
Fri.	28	m 8	23	24	9	28	m 2	45	19	8
		9	12a	26	5		2	36a	18	0
Sat.	29	m 9	24	26	0	29	m 3	26	18	4
		9	52a	27	5		3	26a	17	2
Sun.	30	m 10	18	27	5	30	m 4	4	16	10
		10	30a	28	4		4	11a	16	6
Mon.	31	m 10	58	28	8	31	m 4	41	15	5
	Apl.	11	9a	29	0	Apl.	4	54a	16	0
Tues.	1	m 11	42	29	7	1	m 5	19	14	4
		11	49a	29	4		5	36a	15	10
Wed.	2	m 0	26a	30	0	2	m 5	58	13	7
							6	1 a	16	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 27 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 38m.	Sunset 6h. 51m.	
" 28 (Friday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 52m.	
" 29 (Saturday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 52m.	
" 30 (Sunday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 52m.	
" 31 (Monday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 52m.	
April 1 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 53m.	
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 6h 32m.	" 6h. 53m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34·9m a.m.
First Quarter	7d	6 h.	8·8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55·1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51·1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0·4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Temperature is generally in defect throughout 24 hours.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south and are clear in the north. Humidity is in defect except at Jhansi. Day temperature remains below normal generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in upper Sind and east Rajputana, but remain lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at most places. Day temperature is below normal in Rajputana; night temperature is also below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Neemuch. Humidity is in defect at Ahmedabad. Day temperature is slightly below normal at Neemuch; night temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except in the eastern districts. Humidity is in excess in the south. Day temperature is moderately below the average at a few stations; night temperature is in excess at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies continue clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Night temperature is below the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar. Night temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms are reported from the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Ceylon, but no appreciable rain has fallen. Unsettled weather conditions from west appear to have passed in an extremely northerly direction. Weather is somewhat unsettled in the Deccan where a few dust or thunderstorms may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th March 1919:—

Weather remains dry nearly everywhere Temperature is low in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th March, 1919, was 30.084 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

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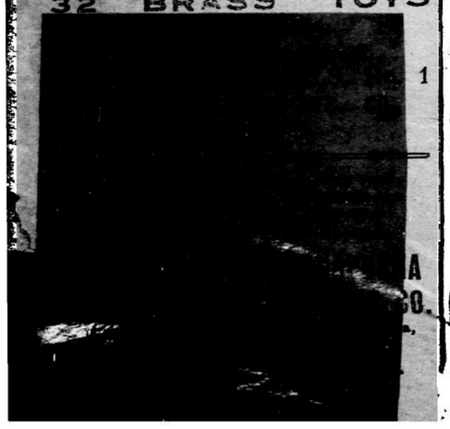

Your Baby is the most precious possession You have, Good Health is the most precious possession your Baby can have.

The foundation of Baby's Health is laid in the first few months of his life and depends almost entirely on his diet. Therefore the selection of a suitable food is not only all-important to his welfare, but a heavy responsibility of yours.

See how this Baby radiates health and happiness—he has been reared on GLAXO from birth.

THERE is only one perfect Food for Baby—Mother's Milk. But for various reasons many mothers are not able to feed their babies. The breast-milk may be absent altogether, too poor in quality or insufficient in quantity. These disadvantages can generally be overcome if the mother herself takes Glaxo—made hot and strong and taken hot—three times a day, or she can have milk puddings made with Glaxo.

'A Nurse says: "My present patient has found Glaxo most beneficial in increasing the supply of breast milk' which was not enough for baby."

Many mothers alternate breast feeds with Glaxo, and the convenience and comfort of feeding baby by this method is not to be denied; for should illness or other cause curtail the supply of breast-milk, baby's progress is not interrupted. Further, it permits the mother so much more freedom. Should she be delayed or suddenly have to take a journey, baby can have his bottle of Glaxo—he does not become overhungry and fretful, but gets his feed at the regular time, and every mother knows how important regular feeding is for baby's happiness and welfare.

'A Nurse says: "I have used Glaxo to 'supplement breast milk,' and have found that the results 'more than justify your claim'—that it is a perfect food I feel fully assured."

"The child was satisfied, and had none of the bad effects which so often are noticeable where one has to give alternate feeds of breast and bottle."

Every mother wants baby to have the food that will nourish and strengthen him, that will build up for him a reserve of vitality enabling him to resist successfully the ailments common to babyhood—ailments frequently leading to more serious complaints, the effects of which sadly handicap a child in the after battle of life. It can be and has been done by many thousands of mothers who have reared their babies entirely on Glaxo, the food which for over seven years has been continuously used in Hospitals, Schools for Mothers, and by Municipal Health Authorities in Great Britain. All these Institutions are under the constant observation of Doctors and Health Visitors, so that if Glaxo were not all we claim for it, its use would long ago have been discontinued.

Far from this being the case, the use of Glaxo by such Institutions steadily increases year by year. The Corporation of Sheffield alone has purchased over 100,000lbs. of Glaxo.

Many a baby that whines and cries and is peevish and fretful is using baby language to tell his mummy his food is not agreeing with him. It is causing him flatulence, indigestion and pain, and although he swallows a lot, he is hungry—almost starving—because his little stomach cannot extract any nourishment from the food, for baby is nourished only by what he can digest and assimilate.

But even a very weak baby can assimilate all the nourishment from Glaxo because it is entirely pure milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar added; and because the Glaxo process causes the nourishing milk-curd to form minute, soft, easily digested particles.

Glaxo is prepared by the simple addition of boiling water; each feed baby gets is fresh, clean, germ-free milk. Glaxo is a complete food in itself; neither milk nor cream has to be added—only boiling water.

Give a baby Glaxo and after the first two or three feeds, see the difference. See how satisfied he is—how peacefully he sleeps—how contended he is! The characteristic cry of the non-thriving baby ceases, the wrinkles on the little forehead disappear; the frightened, pained look in the eyes is replaced with a look of bright happiness and contentment.

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Glaxo

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Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies."

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to ordinary milk, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants. I shall always recommend it in such cases."

Signed _____ *M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*

Ask your Doctor!

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you with Glaxo please write at once to Sales Manager, Glaxo, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Glaxo for Adults

in Sickness Convalescence, Dyspepsia and Insomnia.

Milk is the first food of mankind and when sickness or accident reduces the body's strength then milk is the food that is generally relied upon to help recovery. Ordinary milk, however, has its disadvantages. It is liable to contamination, is distasteful to many and frequently found indigestible. Far better in such cases is it to use Glaxo instead of ordinary milk.

Glaxo provides all the valuable nutriment of the best pure rich milk and cream, but in a form which eliminates the disadvantages of ordinary milk. Not only is Glaxo bacteriologically pure, but the flavour is delicious and the Glaxo Process makes it easily assimilable by even the weakest digestion. Being in dry form it is free from all risk of contamination, and is prepared by mixing with boiling water only. It can be administered either in the dry form, as a thick cream, or as a liquid milk—and can be used instead of ordinary milk for invalid cooking.

A night-cap of hot, delicious Glaxo tends to promote healthy restful sleep, and those who dislike ordinary milk find Glaxo not only delicious and easily digested but also most nourishing and sustaining.

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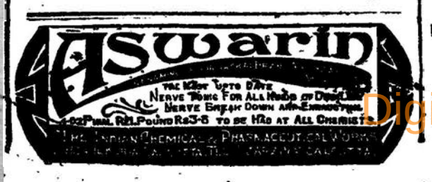
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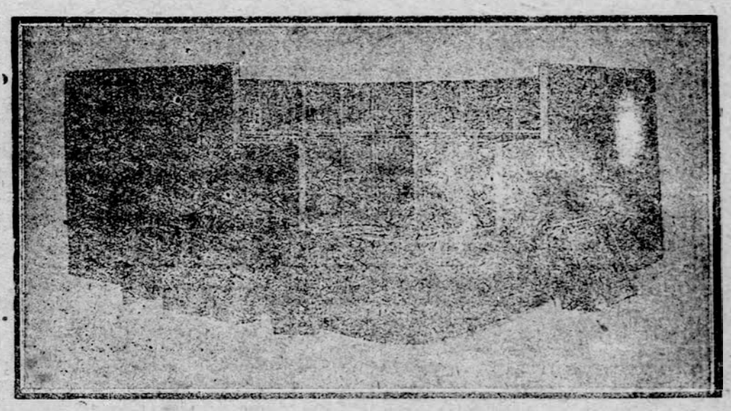

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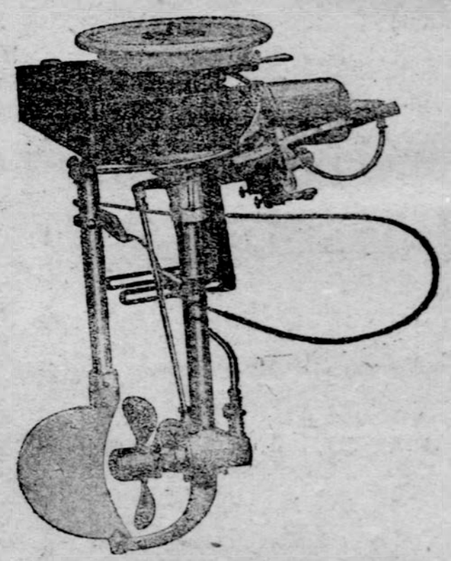

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